

Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 3.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

NUMBER 3.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two
Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
No names entered on our Books, unless
the subscription money is received.
Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, (12 lines) one insertion, \$1.00
Each additional insertion, .50
One year, \$10.00
One-fourth column, 3 months, 15.00
.. " 6 " 20.00
.. " 1 year, 25.00
One-half column, 3 months, 20.00
.. " 6 " 25.00
One column, 3 months, 25.00
.. " 6 " 30.00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year, \$8.00
.. " 6 " 6 months, 6.00
.. " 3 " 4.00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37½ cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in full necessary on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Samuel Piers, Practical Watchmaker, Cor. First and Bench Sts., (opposite Chicago House)

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n-10-17

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 25. n-10-17

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he has opened a

SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP.

in Stillwater, at the old stand formerly occupied by Captain White, where he will manufacture

COLLARS, BRIDLES, ADDLES,

AND

HARNESSES.

of every description, as low as can be had in the State. All kinds of work constantly on hand. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

W. W. SHAFFER,

Stillwater, September 3, 1861. 2-12

CHISAGO SEMINARY.

THE next term of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, and continue twelve weeks.

The terms of tuition for the Seminary will be as follows:

Common English branches, \$4.00

Higher, \$6.00

Language, \$8.00

Primary Department, \$2.00

Extra charges for ornamental branches and music, \$1.00

E. E. EDWARDS,

Principal.

STANNARD & SETZER,

Attorneys & Counsellors

AT LAW,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WE also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

SUNRISE HOUSE.

SUNRISE CITY, MINNESOTA,

N. F. TAYLOR PROPRIETOR.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance.

n-10-17

Selected Poetry

THE JOHN BROWN SONG.

COMPOSED FOR THE UNION ARMY.

Oh, John Brown's body lies moulderin' in the grave,
While weep the sons of bondage whom he ventured all to save;
But tho' he's lost his life is struggling for the slave,
His soul is marching on!

CHORUS:

Oh, glory hallelujah—

Glory, glory, hallelujah—

Oh, glory hallelujah,

For his soul is marching on.

John Brown was a hero, undaunted, true and brave,
Kansas knew his valor, when he fought her rights to save;

And now, though the grass grows green above his grave,

His soul is marching on.

CHORUS:

Oh, glory hallelujah, &c.

His soul is marching on!

He captured Harper's Ferry with his nine-
teen men so few,

And he frightened "Old Virginia" 'till she trembled thro' and thro';

They hung him for a traitor, themselves a traitor crew,

But his soul goes marching on!

CHORUS:

Oh, glory hallelujah, &c.,

For his soul goes marching on.

John Brown was John the Baptist of the Christ we are to see,

Christ who of the bouldman shall the liberator be,

And soon throughout the sunny South, the slaves shall all be free,

For his soul goes marching on.

CHORUS:

Oh, glory hallelujah, &c.,

For his soul goes marching on.

The conflict that he heralded, he looks from Heaven to view.

On the army of the Union, with its flag, red, white and blue,

And Heaven shall ring with anthems o'er the deeds they mean to do,

For his soul goes marching on.

CHORUS:

Oh, glory hallelujah, &c.,

And his soul is marching on.

He examined her past life over and over again; she sought in vain for faults to justify so harsh a sentence. If she had not loved Paul as women seldom love, then and there his dominion ended and his injustice had erected a barrier between them that he could have never crossed; but she had given her husband her whole heart and soul; loved him absolutely; could find nothing pleasant without him; could imagine nothing desirable in life bereft of his love; so she set herself to win him back. Paul sat continually with his mother and sister in solemn conclave, to which she was not admitted; the very servants knew more than she of family matters and domestic details. If Paul was troubled, she was never told the reason; if he was ill, she was scarcely permitted to enter the room. Her own movements were under constant espionage and criticism; her feelings and inclinations never consulted even in form; and she bore it all patiently. Day after day she tried a thousand keys of enlargement and loving thought in the locked and barred doors of Paul's heart; she did her best to be grave, prudent and courageous; she tried to rid herself of her childish mannerism; in short, she did wonders. She made a careless, butterfly of a woman, a tender, dignified, yet gentle little matron; she studied zealously, that certain deficiencies in accomplishments might no longer mortify and annoy Paul. She gave herself, heart and soul, to her special abomination—housewifery—and succeeded wonderfully; but after two years of patient trying, she had not yet heard what she most desired from her husband's lips—a recautiation of his far-longer letters addressed to his sister and mother, she was seldom or never allowed a glance.

At last came the news of the long-awaited battle. Eda's first thought was of humiliation for the defeat; her second, of terror for her husband's safety. For three days she suffered all the horrors of uncertainty—all the agonies of hope long deferred. He was missing; had been wounded and fighting bravely; was thought to be dead. At last came the truth. He was badly wounded, and a prisoner.

Mrs. Brittan read the letter containing the news aloud at the breakfast table.—Eda heard it, pale and rigid, without comment or question.

Going up latter in the day to her daughter-in-law's room, Mrs. Brittan signs of packing. Open draws, disordered closets, and Eda kneeling before a trunk, with determination written on every paled feature.

"What is all this?" asked Mrs. Brittan. "And where are you going? I should consider this a singular time for visiting, were I in your place. While your husband lies wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, common decency should, I think, keep you at home."

Eda's eyes quivered.

"Common decency teaches me that a wife's place is by the sick bed of her husband. I am going to him."

Mrs. Brittan faintly screamed.

"Eda Brittan, are you mad? Have you lost your wits utterly?"

"Do you consider this a proof of it?"

"But what will do with you there—a helpless baby, always an encumbrance, and he lying helpless? How can he take care of you?"

"I will take care of him. Helpless as I may be, I can at least smooth his pillow for him."

"It is not to be thought of," said Mrs. Brittan, decidedly. "You must go alone—everything is unsettled; for a woman of your age and giddy appearance, it would be imprudent, improper, indecorous, unsafe. People would talk; Paul would be angry. Just shut up your trunk, put back your things. You must not go a step."

She felt, but she did not see, the cruel sarcasm, the cold condemnation, hidden under smooth speech and smile. She shrunk away dismayed and grieved, when her timid overtures at reconciliation and affection were rejected; she knew that in a hundred ways she annoyed and irritated her proud and arbitrary husband, but she never knew how to better the matter; she burned with secret indignation at the daily injustice done her, yet never knew how to vindicate herself in her husband's eyes, or assert her rights.

The only one of the family who showed her any kindness was Dick Leaforth, her husband's cousin, a gay, young lieu-

tenant, who came thereto to spend a week or two with his Aunt Brittan. Dick thought her the very prettiest, little, golden-haired, blue-eyed woman that he had ever seen in his life; and presently discovering her condition of moral servitude, with a secret curse on feminine brutality and her husband's stupidity, donned her colors and fought her battles for her. He it was who parried the sharp thrusts of her mother-in-law and sister-in-law—who had always a ready excuse for her little social shortcomings, and a pleasure of some kind to propose when he saw her drooping and dejected.

Liking the frank, kind-hearted fellow with all her heart, she saw nothing of the storm that was darkening above her; she never saw the significant look, or hear the tone with which her husband was informed that "Eda" was somewhere with Dick as usual.

Paul was the first to go. He discussed pros and cons with his mother and sister; when a conclusion was arrived at, he briefly stated it to his wife, and ordered her to superintend his packing.—Eda could not repress her dismay; she even attempted arguments, but was sternly cut short in the very mists by mother and sister-in-law, whose heroism and fortitude, of course, showed all the more advantageously by comparison with Eda's sons and entreaties.

Only one faint gleam of comfort could she find in all this darkness. "He will take back those cruel words," she said to herself. "Now that he is leaving me, perhaps forever, he will not leave them behind him, to poison all my thoughts of him and embitter all my lonely hours!"

So she waited and watched, and the day for parting came, and the hour, and last the minute; and still Paul had not spoken. Eda flung her arms around him.

"Paul, stop! Before you go unsay what you said two years ago."

"What reason have I for doing so?"

"I have no reply. And with a cool kiss he left her.

The disappointment was bitter; so great that it actually swallowed up her grief of parting. When she watched for letters it was with the hope that, away from unfriendly influences, he had at last relented, and written to tell her so: but he wrote nothing, except "that he was well, camp duties were arduous, and an engagement was expected." Into the far-longer letters addressed to his sister and mother, she was seldom or never allowed a glance.

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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, March 6, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Contributions shall for publication be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, to be written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McElroy is our authorized agent in Port Wm., and will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

BODDIE & LINDSAY are our authorized agents in Chicago—125 Randolph-st.

ZONI, COOK & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATTHEW S. ABBETT are unauthorized agents for New York City—225 Broadway.

THE WAR.

On Monday, the 24th ult., Gen. Bull, with ten thousands Federal troops, took possession of Nashville without firing a gun, and placed the Stars and Stripes on the State House. Gov. Harris, after burning the State Library, fled with the Legislature to Memphis, there to hatch up more conspiracies against the Federal Government. The rebel army fell back to Murfreesboro, about 30 miles from Nashville, where it is supposed they will make a stand.

The rumor that Commissioners had been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities in regard to a transfer of allegiance, and that Gov. Harris offered to turn the rebel forces over to the Union army, we consider all bush. Harris is too much of a traitor for that. If not, why the precipitate retreat of his Excellency and the Legislature to Memphis? Why destroy the State records? Why not rather have surrendered himself to our troops, where his person and property would have been safe. It seems to us, if he had any loyalty in him, that this would have been the proper course to pursue.

With the surrender of Nashville fell the hopes of the traitors of Tennessee. That State will be the first to come back into the Union, and that before many weeks shall have rolled away. Let the Union men of Tennessee "rejoice and be exceeding glad, for the day of their deliverance draweth near."

The Federal troops took possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 26th ult. The town was burned before our troops entered it. Quite a number of prisoners, baggage, stores, &c., were taken. Forty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating poisoned food left behind by the rebels. Such acts of barbarism have no parallel in the history of any nation. Gen. Halleck has issued an order for the hanging of persons found guilty of such vandalism.

The South is in a perfect whirlpool of excitement over their recent defeats. Additional regiments have been called for in many of the States, with the threat that if they are not immediately forthcoming, drafting will be resorted to.

The rebels of Richmond talk strongly of burning their cotton and tobacco crops and have resolved to defend themselves to the last. The rebels feel down in the mouth, and for very good reasons. The Raleigh Register of the 26th, says that it would be criminal to deny that the present state is the most gloomy that the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war, and goes on in an earnest manner to call on the people to stand and fight to the last. Let them howl—their days are numbered.

The Savannah Republican, of the 25th ult., says that communication with Port Polk has been effectively closed by our troops, who have erected three batteries of heavy guns.

The Memphis papers of the 19th say that Bishop Polk has issued orders that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up, and the bridge destroyed, preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus and the demolition of the fortifications. The Columbus forces are to fall back to the Island in the Mississippi, about 45 miles below Columbus, which they think they can make impregnable against any attack by river.

Our troops have at last crossed the Potowmack. The army of Gen. Banks occupied Harper's Ferry on the 25th. We look for important movements in that direction shortly.

The gunboat Tyler, commanded by Capt. Alfred Sully, of the Second Infantry, U. S. Army, was appointed by Gov. Ramsey, on the 25th ult., Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Minnesota volunteers, *vice* Dana, promoted.

A. M. & C. M. TORBERT.

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Yours, &c.,

A. M. & C. M. TORBERT.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir:—I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belonging to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Another sensible letter from a good old lady regrets that we had not submitted to Mr. Lincoln's Government at once. Then we might have saved something. But now she fears all will be lost. Some of the letters from ladies are very affecting, and excite one's compassion, and an inward curse from the heart's depths upon the heads of Jeff. Davis, Yancey & Company who have brought by their ambition, so much sorrow to the hearts of the fair daughters of the South.

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To the Editor

gunners have not left the banks of the Potowmack.

Two Wintworth guns reached General Hooker yesterday, and will be used to ascertain the true facts of the case.

A dispatch to the World says the indications in the Senate to-day are clearly in favor of the immediate passage of Senator Trumbull's confederation bill, with an amendment freeing all slaves of rebels.

Senator Powell will deliver a speech to-morrow against the bill, and take the occasion to explain his present position as a Senator, it being intimated that his views are inconsistent with his holding his seat at the present time.

The House Judicial committee is nearly agreed on a compromise bill, but may possibly await the action of the Senate.

The tremendous gale that commenced so furiously on Monday night, has dried up the mud and prepared solid ground for our soldiers to march over. Already a wonderful change has taken place, and the soldiers are becoming confident that the are to move at last.

Washington, Feb. 26.

The President has approved the United States note bill, and it is therefore a law.

The Post's special correspondent says that new mail routes are to be speedily opened Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to Government creditors, whose accounts have been audited, will probably pass the House.

The following notice to the public has just been issued:

Washington, Feb. 26.

The undersigned on behalf of the commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interests of such American citizens as might desire to appear at the exhibition of the history of all nations, to be held in the city of London during the present year, submit the following statement: The Congress of the United States, after due consideration, has declined to adopt any measures to further a national representation of our works of industry, invention and art at the aforementioned exhibition. The Honorary committee of the commission has therefore ceased. They have advised the commissioners appointed by the British Government that there will be no general participation on the part of the citizens of this country on that occasion, but they have thought it not improper at the same time to recommend to the consideration of the royal commissioners such works of industry and art as have received the authentication of the commissioners, and may to a limited extent be presented for exhibition through individual exertion.

W. H. STEWARD.

Failure of the Telegraphic Cable to Fort Monroe.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 25.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived here this afternoon, having left Roanoke Island the day before. No news.

By her we learn of the failure of the attempt to lay the telegraph cable across the Bay. On the day that the Hooker sailed, sixteen miles of the cable were laid in the most successful manner, operations stopped for the night. On yesterday, the Hooker in taking readings, when a severe gale of wind which sprung up on that day, struck her about noon. Her steerage pipe broke soon afterwards, and she became unmanageable, drifting upon Cape Henry, where she went ashore and broke in two last night. She is a total loss. All hands were saved.

The remainder of the cable, about 15 miles, was destroyed before it was ashore. About an equal quantity is laid in the bay and the end is buoyed up.

The gunboat B. F. Forrester was seen by the Spaulding ashore, near Nag's Head, this morning. White flags were displayed on all the houses in the vicinity.

Maj. T. Sawyer arrived at Norfolk yesterday, to let Elizabeth City Sunday, at noon. He represents everything quiet in that locality. He says that the entire federal fleet left the waters of the Pasquotank on Saturday afternoon, but that two of them returned in the evening. He also says that but few of the inhabitants remained in the place. The Wilmington Journal of yesterday says that five or six federal gunboats have entered the Roanoke river.

Foreign News:

Halifax, Feb. 22.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, has arrived, bringing two days later news.

In December, when war appeared probable between England and America, Lyons was directed to speak with Seward about letters of marque and safety in case of war. Great Britain was willing to abolish privateering, if the President will make a similar engagement.

Indications in the British Parliament, so far, were that the session would be a quiet one.

In the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon inquired as to the arrest and imprisonment of a Canadian subject named Shepherd, by order of Secretary Seward. He commented severely on the conduct of the United States, if facts were correctly reported, especially the demand that Shepherd should take the oath of allegiance. Earl Russell was understood to say that the main facts were correctly reported, but Seward stated to Lyons that the oath was tendered to Shepherd under the belief that he was an American citizen. Earl Carnarvon said he should certainly move for the paper; he hoped the Government would not be content with remonstrances, but would also demand compensation.

Advices from Gibraltar say that parties in the coating business there resolved not to supply the Sumpter with coal except for cash. The paper offered was deemed unmarketable. Nautical men say the ship has no fight in her.

The London Times says the American people in the last six months have contrived to spend more money in shorter time and to less purpose than any other people on the face of the globe, and that is literally, all that has been done; and argues that the subjugation of the South and future reunion have become impossible.

Return of the Gunboat Tyler from Tennessee and Alabama.

The navy Department to day received the following dispatch:

Cairo Feb. 24.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec. of Navy:

Lient. Commandant Gwin, with the gunboat Tyler, has just arrived from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and represents the Union sentiment in South Tennessee and North Alabama to be very strong. I shall send him back to-day, and he will call for a regiment at Fort Henry to accompany the gunboat, which will aid the loyal people of those State to raise Union forces within their borders.

(Signed) A. H. FOYTHE, Flag Officer Commanding.

Facts elicited by investigation by the Slave code, are of the most severe and revolting character.

J. D. BALLYARD, Sheriff of Chisago County.

Dated at Taylors Falls, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1861. 4971

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution is sold out of and under the seal of the Plaintiff, G. W. Folsom, of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for Chisago County, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1860, in an action wherein Joseph Blackman, Plaintiff and defendant, in favor of G. W. Folsom and against said Defendant, the sum of eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-four cents, and interest six per cent, and a note for one thousand dollars and forty cents, due the third day of December, A. D. 1862, levied upon the property of the above named defendant, by the following described real estate, lying and being in Pine city, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to wit:

The south east quarter of the south east quarter of section one (1) in town thirty-eight, range forty, town forty-two, (22) and the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section four (11) town thirty-nine, range twenty-two, (23) and the west half of the north east quarter, and the west half of the south east quarter, and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section eighteen (18) town thirty-nine, (23) in section nineteen, (19) west.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Register of Deed of Pine city, I shall sell on the said property to the highest bidder for cash, according to the Statute in such a case made and provided to satisfy the said judgment and execution, with interest and costs thereto.

J. D. BALLYARD, Sheriff of Chisago County.

Dated at Taylors Falls, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1861. 4971

Notice

I hereby give, for the exact amount in the presence of Chicago County on the 1st day of March, A. D. 2, due to the several sums as follows:

To the town of Taylors Falls, \$ 101.21
do do Wyoming 122.35
do do Sunrise 17.31
do do Franklin 22.24
do do Mendota 70.69
do do Baudette 19.74
To the General School Fund 561.61
To the State of Minnesota 829.27
To School District No. 1, Sauksee 49.73
[Special] 10.00
For second District No. 2, Sauksee 51.82
For third District No. 3, Sauksee 20.65
[Special] 45.00
Chisago County 33.93
School District No. 2, Franconia 33.93
[Special] 1.00
School District No. 1, Anadair, (spec-
cial) 32.92
School District of Wyoming 23.86
do do Chisago Lake 30.90
do do Anadair 3.51
do do Sauksee 3.09
To City of Taylors Falls 112.81
\$ 230.80

WILLIAM COMER, Treasurer Chisago County.

OTTO WALLMARK, Auditor of Chisago County.

March 1st, 1862.

MATTHEW COLE.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

W. H. H. FOLSON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

W. H. FOLSON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. R. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—TWO
Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
No names entered on our books, unless the subscription money is received.
Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Dog Square, (12 lines), one insertion, \$1.00
" Each additional insertion, \$1.00
" One year, 15.00
" " 6.00
" " 20.00
" " 1 year, 25.00
One-half column, 3 months, 20.00
" " 6.00
" " 25.00
One-half column, 3 months, 40.00
" " 1 year, 30.00
One column, 3 months, 50.00
" " 6.00
" " 75.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, \$8.00
" " 6 months, 6.00
" " 3 months, 4.00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 50 cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in full is required on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Samuel Pierson,
Practical Watchmaker,
Cor. First and Bench Sts.,
(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

W. H. C. Folson,
DEALER IN

Real Estate,
TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands all ways on hand will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. 1862.

Cheaper Than the Cheapest.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he has opened a

SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP in Stillwater, the old stand formerly occupied by Captain White, where he will manufacture

Collars, Bridles, Saddles,

AND

HARNESSES.

of every description, as low as can be had in the State. All kinds of work constantly on hand. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

W. W. SHAFER,

Stillwater, September 3, 1861. 28-1

Chisago Seminary.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 21, and continue twelve weeks.

The Terms of tuition for the Seminary will be as follows:

Common English branches, \$4.00

Higher Languages, \$6.00

Primary Department, \$8.00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

E. E. EDWARDS,

Principal.

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorneys & Counsellors

AT LAW,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WILL also attend to the payment of tax

SUNRISE HOUSE. SUNRISE CITY—MINNESOTA,
N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance.

11-6 m

Selected Poetry

From the Atlantic Monthly.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fatal lightning of His terrible swift sword:

His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;

They have built him an altar in the evening dews and damps;

I have read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:

His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:

As ye deal with my contumbers, so with you my grace shall deal:

Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,

Since God is marching on.

He hath sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat:

He is sitting upon the hearts of men before His judgment-seat;

Oh, so swift my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant my feet!

Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea.

With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;

And he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,

While God is marching on.

Miscellaneous Department.

Up In the Air.

Some few months ago I was called in—I am a physician by profession—to attend a Señor Tornados, who despite his name, was as true an Englishman, by birth and parentage, as the parish of Lambeth ever bred and reared. I found him suffering from extreme debility and nervousness, brought on by the overstrained tension of the muscles and sinews. He told me that he was a rope dancer, slack and tight; a tumbler, and loose; and many other things which have escaped my memory.

His family consisted of his wife—a pale sickly woman, somewhat older than himself—and a very haughty little girl. Acustomed as I was to witness the devotion of women by the sick bedside, and irritability of male patients, the self-sacrifice of Madame Tornados, and the demonstrative gratitude of her husband for each act of attention, surprised me. He was under my care for some months, and as he recovered, grew talkative, and familiar. One evening, as he sat in an easy chair, propped up by pillows, he favored me with the following narrative. I purposely suppress any professional technicalities and aerobatic art, which would be unintelligible to the ordinary reader.

"You see, sir," he began, "my father was a hawker over in Lambeth. I never knew my mother, because she died when I was quite young. I don't know how it was I learned tumbling. The first thing I can remember was standing on my head by Westminister bridge, and a gentleman going by gave me a shilling. 'Now my boy,' the gentleman said, 'do that again,' which I did. 'Now,' said he, 'spring!' which I did, and came on my feet again. That gentleman sir, was the great Mr. Duroc. Well, sir, of course, after such encouragement from such a man, a tumbler I became. I practiced neither pains nor trouble, and spared till I became master of my art, and head of my profession.

About seven years ago—I was just twenty-three—I first met James Ranford, who was also in my line and proposed that we should work together. I consented, and we traveled about and exhibited at town halls and assembly rooms, and large rooms at inns; but we did very badly. Ranford had a wife and child, so it fell harder on him. I was forced to lend him what little I could spare, for I could not see a young woman and a little baby go without while I had it, could I?

Well, sir, things got from bad to worse and my partner, being a man of violent temper, took to drink—he was always given to that way—and, I am sorry to say, he used to beat his wife.

Sometimes my blood boiled, and I have walked away for fear that I should interfere. However, I used to cheer up the missus as well I could, and nurse the

little girl, and they both grew to like me very much.

One night at a place called Peddlethorpe, we had no audience at all. We were without money, and were asking each other what we should do, when the squire's son and a lot of young gentlemen came in and asked us to perform for them, which we did; and they gave us a couple of sovereigns, and more than that.

At first the aeronaut went up with us, but after a few times we were able to manage for ourselves so well that had an accident happened to the one, the other could have gone safely down.

We were earning a great deal of money, but I noticed that Mrs. Ranford looked paler and more careworn every day, and I knew how her husband was conducting himself by that. She often told me that she wished they were poor again, as he had been much kinder in those times.

One night—I shall never forget it—I was returning home from the gardens, and as I passed the door of Ranford's lodgings, little Alivina's nurse ran out to meet me and said:

"For Heaven's sake, sir, go in. Master and missus have had a dreadful quarrel, and missus is going to kill herself."

I ran into the house. I found the parlor door open. Mrs. Ranford was in the room alone; her back was towards me, but I could see her face in the large mirror that stood over the chimney piece. She had a razor in her hand, and was about to use it on herself when she caught the reflection of my face in the glass. She stopped, turned round, and fell upon the floor in a fit. I picked up the razor, put it in my pocket, and placed the poor woman on a sofa.—Ranford came into the room, half drunk, half mad, and scowled at me like a demon.

I expostulated, and tried to reason with him; but he made me only jeering replies, such as, Oh, I understand better than you think for; I'm not a fool!

"I have got eyes and can see!" and so on, and I left the house with a heavy heart.

Next day the nurse girl told me that Ranford was jealous and that he and his wife had quarreled about me. We ascended that night. He never spoke to me nor to him. We both twirled and tumbled in the air, without exchanging a word.

When we got down I felt like giving him a good thrashing for his unjust suspicion; but I kept my temper for the sake of the woman, and so we went on for eight or ten days.

Our next ascent took place on the gala night of the United Order of Ancient Toxopelites. It was a still summer night, without a breath of wind. We ascended till the gardens, and the streets, and the churches looked like Dutch toys, and then got out upon the rope.

As I took my seat behind Ranford, I noticed that he had been drinking more than usual. He had lately taken an old way of knitting his eyes, and smiling with his lips pressed tight together, and what with knit brows, white tights, spangled trunks, and a bit of ribbon round his head, with a paste star in the centre, he looked as he was swinging backward and forward in the air, more like an evil being than a man,

We went through our performance, all but the last trick. As I was swinging from his two hands, the thought came into my head, if he should not hold on!

As I let go with my left hand, and swung only by my right, I heard his voice above me.

"Keer, he said, 'are you guilty or not?'

"I asked what he meant."

"You know," he answered. "Confess that you have wronged me; speak the truth? They are your last words! I have but to loose my grip, and down you go!"

I tried to seize the disengaged arm, but he held it above my reach, and put his other in such a position that I could not catch it, but swung entirely at his mercy.

I leaped to reach the rope with my feet, and so hang by my heels, but I failed. I shut my eyes and prayed Heaven to forgive me. Every act of my past life rushed through my brain; at the same time I was perfectly conscious of every thing about me—the blue sky, the quiet evening, the rope, the bottom of the car, and Ranford's head inverted over me. I thought what time I should be falling. I knew how slowly the sand sunk from the car, and what a long time I should be dying ere I reached the earth.

I found strength to speak.

"Ranford!" I said, "you are mistaken."

"You lie!" he answered.

"If you let go my hand you are a murderer. There will be an inquest."

"I don't care."

"It is known that there was ill-blood

between us," I continued. "You may be hanged. Your wife will say you were jealous."

"A wife cannot give evidence against her husband!"

I knew the next moment I should be falling through the air. A spasm shot to my heart. I fancied I saw the bottom of the car raising from me. I felt the grasp of his fingers loosen! With the strength of desperation, I leaped up and caught his wrist with my disengaged hand. I climbed up his body. I knew not how till I reached the perch, and thence into the car, when I lay panting for breath, and trembling like a hare.

He soon followed me.

"I frightened you, didn't I?" he said. "You don't suppose I meant it, do you?"

"I made no answer, but prepared for the descent. While arranging the cargo our hands met. I could not bear his touch. I struck him, and knocked him into the bottom of the car, where he lay growling and swearing till we came to the ground."

Next morning I called on the proprietor of the gardens, and told him all.

He was a poor thing tried to set up a school for children, but that failed, and

knowing that she must sometimes be pressed I often sent to her. I don't know how it came about, but, after a long correspondence and a courtship, I married her; and here she comes with my beef tea—and here comes Evelina; for that's the very little girl and a real beauty she is!"

"First the poor thing tried to set up a school for children, but that failed, and

knowing that she must sometimes be pressed I often sent to her. I don't know how it came about, but, after a long correspondence and a courtship, I married her; and here she comes with my beef tea—and here comes Evelina; for that's the very little girl and a real beauty she is!"

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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, March 13, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

No address or place of publication can be given, and with the names of the writer, and articles on matters of public interest, the writer in a paper quill, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKey is our authorized agent in Provo, Wyo. He will receive subscriptions and advertising for the Reporter.

Barrett & Lanson are our authorized agents in Chicago—105 Randolph street.

Zoy, Goy & Co. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

Mather & Abbott are our authorized agents for New York City—225 Broadway.

COLUMBUS EVACUATED.

We have the good news this week, that Columbus, the Rebel Gibraltar of the West, has been evacuated, and that the Union troops are in possession of the place. The enemy left large quantities of ammunition, a number of cannon, &c., which they could not take away or destroy, but burned the tents and huts. It is supposed they have fallen back to Memphis, where they will make a stand. Why they should have left so strongly fortified a position as Columbus without firing a gun, and return to Memphis, is certainly beyond our comprehension.

We do not believe the enemy will make a stand at Memphis. The people, as in Nashville, will not allow that city to be bombarded, for it would result in its inevitable destruction if it is done. What, then, will the rebels do? Keep on the retreat until cornered, and then surrender the leaders to meet the fate they so richly deserve, viz., the hangman's rope.

Abatement of Taxes.

We notice that a bill entitled "A bill for an act in relation to the redemption of lands sold for taxes, and relating to tax sales," was up in the Senate on Tuesday of last week, and considerable discussion had theron in committee of the whole. It was finally ordered engrossed, and probably passed both Houses before the Legislature adjourned. The main features of the bill, according to the St. Paul Press, are, that all penalties and interest on back taxes are abated, provided the full amount of principal is paid by November of the present year.

As we have taken occasion to say heretofore, we consider such legislation unequal and unjust to the residents of the State, who are generally prompt in paying their taxes, while it offers to non-resident speculators, who hardly ever pay, a bribe for being delinquent. It is well known, with the exception of a few of the more populous counties in the State, that the law of 1861 has never effected any good whatever. In this county not \$10 has been paid into the County Treasury by non-residents, on account of back taxes, and we know that the same can be said of a majority of the counties of the State. Why the Legislature, every member of which must be knowing to these facts, should again pass a similar law, is beyond our knowledge. What, we ask, is the use of attaching a penalty to the non-payment of taxes, if it is not enforced?—Instead of abating the penalty and interest on such taxes, if the Legislature would go to work and pass a law increasing them, we believe that people would pay their taxes a great deal more promptly than they now do, but this we fear will never be done, until the people take the matter in hand, and elect men known to be on the right side of the question.

The present law provides that an absolute forfeiture of property shall take place, if the taxes are not paid by the first of November, 1862, but does any one suppose that such property will be forfeited? If so, we fear they are doomed to disappointment, for the first thing that will be done on the opening of the next Legislature, will be the introduction of a bill, by some of the distinguished members of Ramsey county, extending the time for the payment of delinquent taxes, throwing off the penalty, costs and interest, and for aught we know, a portion of the principal.

We think it is high time such legislation was stopped. If it is not done soon, the result will be that residents will cease paying their taxes, and our State will become bankrupt. Every winter some scheme is set on foot and "skinned" through the Legislature, to ease the burdens of non-resident speculators, while the claims of residents are entirely overlooked. Is this right? We say no, most emphatically no. Yet the people can remedy it by electing the right sort of men to represent them. Will they do this? We shall see.

Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, proposed by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution, does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested, should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient measures of self-preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection, entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled, being already gone, we now choose to go with them."

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it.

As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall by such initiation make it certain to the more southern, that in no event shall the former join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.

I say initiation, because in my judgment gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all in the mere financial or pecuniary view.

Any member of Congress, with the census tables and the treasury reports before him, can rapidly see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government set up no claim or right by the Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does to the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In an annual message of last December, I thought fit to say the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed.

I said this not hastily, but deliberately

—war has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end.

A practical acknowledgement of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow. Such means as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come. The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institutions and property in it.

In the present aspect of affairs, while it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would sooner lead to important results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people on the subject.

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Death of General Lander.

The death of Gen. Lander, says an exchange, will be a source of regret to all acquainted with his heroic qualities. His bravery and coolness under fire had won for him the title of the Marat of the American army. He held his own life "at a pin's fee" in the cause of his country. In Patten, he displayed almost reckless daring, and won the friendship of General McClellan, and when the latter took command at Washington, after that awful Sunday at Manassas, he was accompanied by Lander. Everybody was fearful that the rebels would capture Washington, but McClellan said before he did it, "Lander and I will be left on the field."

General Lander was wounded in the advance into Virginia from Edward's Ferry, and had not recovered when he was engaged with his brigade in the late brilliant operations in the neighborhood of Romney.

THE LECTURE FRIDAY EVENING.—We trust that no one will forget the lecture of Rev. J. L. Howell, before the Soldier's Aid Society, on Friday evening next, at the School House. Mr. Howell comes well recommended by some of the leading citizens of Stillwater, and we have no doubt his lecture will be both entertaining and instructive.

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, proposed by such change of system.

The object of the lecture, as we presume all are aware, is to raise funds for the purchase of a few needed articles for the manufacture of hospital stores, which all must admit is an eminently worthy one.

We stated last week that the admission fee would be 25cts, but the ladies have concluded to reduce it to 10cts. We hope therefore that the School House will be crowded, and that the ladies will receive a large addition to their now almost depleted Treasury. They have certainly been indefatigable in their labors, and are engaged in a good cause, and deserve a crowded house. Let them have it by all means, say we.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS OF MR. CURRIE.—The entertainments of Mr. Currie, base of the Soldier's Aid Society, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, although very slenderly attended by our citizens generally, were nevertheless pleasing ones. Mr. Currie is a very good reader and certainly merited a much larger audience than was present.

At the territorial election held at Salt Lake City on the 3d inst. and voted on the tenth ballot for R. Johnson for United States Senator. He received 38 out of 72 votes. Senator Pearce received 30 votes. The balance were scattering.

At the territorial election held at Salt Lake City on the 3d inst. the vote was unanimous for State Constitution.

Brigham Young was elected Governor; Heber C. Kimball, Lieutenant Governor, without opposition.

The Homestead Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 28th ult., 105 against 5. Messrs. Aldrich and Windsor of Minnesota are mentioned as having been among its most earnest advocates. The bill is to take effect January 1, 1863.

The Maryland Legislature met in caucus on the 3d inst. and voted on the tenth ballot for R. Johnson for United States Senator. He received 38 out of 72 votes. Senator Pearce received 30 votes. The balance were scattering.

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Brigham Young was elected Governor; Heber C. Kimball, Lieutenant Governor, without opposition.

The flour City Oil works Company, Rochester, is now filling an order for 20,000 gallons of kerosene or petroleum oil for Paris, France, ordered by one of the largest houses in that city in the business.

The oil is put up by the company in ten gallon cans and then packed in wooden boxes and shipped to its destination.

THE WEATHER.—With the exception of one day—Sunday—since the big storm, we have been enjoying very fine spring weather, and the snow is rapidly disappearing. Notwithstanding the great bulk of snow on the ground, we predict an early spring.

At the time of the recent fire at Chicago, the proprietors of the State Manufactory were indebted to a man in that vicinity, to the amount of two dollars. Seeing the fire "from afar off," he rushed with the speed of a deer to the scene of conflagration, and doused the proprietors for the money. Comment is unnecessary.

Any member of Congress, with the census tables and the treasury reports before him, can rapidly see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government set up no claim or right by the Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does to the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

A portion of the correspondence of Lord Lyons with his Government appears in the latest British Blue Book.

It appears that the charge of pro-slavery proclivities, &c., often made against Lord Lyons, is entirely unfounded. He writes very much like one of those awful personages known as "abolitionists."

The London Times misreported a Parliamentary speech of Earl Derby, misaking him say that the time had nearly come when the Confederate States must be recognized. The Earl said the time had not come. He took occasion in Parliament to point out the inaccuracy of the Times.

The store of F. Cornet & Co., on Broadway, St. Louis was robbed of \$11,000 in promissory notes, \$2,700 in public securities, \$200 worth of goods, and about \$50 in silver change.

The robbers blew open the safe, tearing things all to pieces in the counting room.

The explosion was heard by the police and neighbors, but they thought more cannon had been fired at the forts or on the river.

DECIDUOUS COOL.—The Editor of the Stillwater Messenger, having run short of funds recently, sent out some summing letters to parties in his debt. The following answer to one of them is so refreshingly cool, that we publish it entire. The writer, whoever he is, is certainly deserving of a leather medal:

DEAR SIR:—Your *not* very acceptable letter of the 12th inst., came only to hand, and I must answer you as the old fellow told his friend who dunned him for five dollars borrowed money, "Why do you use the sweet chords of friendship by referring to such scandalous matters?" I do not believe you are in the habit of receiving such letters. If you were you never would have written that letter to me. You have no idea how unpleasant it is. It gave me great satisfaction, however, to know that you had not forgotten me—but still, if you were anxious to write to me, why could you not have written on some other subject—say the financial condition of the country, the scarcity of cotton, the blockade, the war, or some subject that would have been more acceptable to me? Do try hereafter and dismiss the subject in question from your mind—but write often."

"Yours, very truly, &c."

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OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP STORE, NEAR EDWARD'S FERRY, February 15, 1862.

FRIEND PRATT:—We are all in a great good humor this morning, but I fear a reaction in our feelings will take place before night, for the fine dry Minnesota snow that now clothes the ground in a fairy's hue, will in all probability be speedily converted into a Maryland snow, and again introduce us to "mushy firms."

The most gratifying news among us is the arrest of Gen. Stone. That action caused no surprise here, as it did generally among those not connected with the military, but gave great satisfaction to those in this division. When the news of his arrest was corroborated by the press, the most extravagant demonstrations of joy were manifested on all sides. Groans were given him, and congratulations were exchanged among the men, not only in this regiment, but in the adjoining ones, one of which turned out *en masse* and gave three cheers. A load seems to be lifted off their minds, so firmly were all impressed with the belief of his disloyalty. There is scarcely room for the least doubt but that this regiment, the forty-fourth, have fired as badly at Edward's Ferry as did the 15th Mass., and other regiments at Ball's Bluff, had not Gen. McClellan been there and himself ordered our forces to try and recross the river. Stone did not think our force could cross in time, and had it not been for Gen. Gorman, who knew his men,

they would have been captured.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL LANDER.—The death of Gen. Lander, says an exchange, will be a source of regret to all acquainted with his heroic qualities. His bravery and coolness under fire had won for him the title of the Marat of the American army. He held his own life "at a pin's fee" in the cause of his country. In Patten, he displayed almost reckless daring, and won the friendship of General McClellan, and when the latter took command at Washington, after that awful Sunday at Manassas, he was accompanied by Lander. Everybody was fearful that the rebels would capture Washington, but McClellan said before he did it, "Lander and I will be left on the field."

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Fortress Monroe, March 4.
A flag of truce was sent over to Craney Island to-day, but no passengers returned.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 28.

The Confederacy this morning states that General Bushrod Johnson escaped from Fort Donelson and reached Memphis last Sunday.

Heavy rains have recently fallen, and the roads from Nashville are greatly damaged.

The Richmond Dispatch says Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, and other Federal prisoners to the number of 100, arrived here on Friday from Columbus, South Carolina, and are awaiting transportation to Newport's News. They, however, may not start for several weeks to come as the arrangements for sending them away have not been completed.

Colonel Wilcox is the officer who acted as military Governor of Alexandria when it was first occupied by the Federals.

It is reported from Richmond that John Minor Botts has been arrested and thrown into prison, for manufacturing Union proclamations.

Richmond papers publish general order number 9, dated, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Richmond, March 1st.

"Whereas, Jeff Davis proclaims martial law over Richmond, and adjoining country for ten miles. All distillations of spirituous liquors, and their sale, is forbidden, on account of the demoralization of the army and the prevalent disorder.

All persons having arms of any description are requested to deliver the same to the Ordnance Department on or before the 5th of March, or they will be seized."

The Richmond Dispatch says this measure will be hailed with satisfaction by all classes.

Augusta, March 2.

A gentleman just reached here says, on Saturday morning, Capt. Tamm's fleet engaged one of the federal batteries near Savannah, and lost one man killed. The fleet then recrossed.

Fortress Monroe, March 7.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down the commander and ten of the crew of the French steamer.

He represents that there was great excitement at Norfolk. The hotels were swarming with officers from the Gulf States.

The Virginia troops have been sent away. The people dread the destruction of the city in case of an attack.

A strong force is concentrating at Suffolk to check Gen. Burnside who was reported to have reached Weston in force and was moving on Suffolk.

The reason given by the rebels for not returning Col. Corcoran was that maps and drawings have been found concealed upon his person.

No further communication has been received as to the release of federal prisoners at Richmond.

Richmond papers of Friday contain no military news except the arrest of a number of Union men, principally Germans. A detective office broke into the room of the German Turners and found two American flags, and a painting on the wall of the Goddess of Liberty holding the Union colors and a shield and with the words underneath, "Hats off."

The House of Representatives have passed a resolution, by a vote of 71 to 11, recommending and directing military commanders to destroy all cotton and tobacco that is in any danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

Foreign News:

Halifax, March 5.

The Canada arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dated of the 22d ult., Queenstown 23d. The Bavaria and Africa had arrived.

It is reported that Sillibell has had several interviews with all the French ministers, but they were of course of an unofficial nature.

The Greek insurrection continues, but is confined to Naxia.

Washington's birthday was patriotically celebrated in Free Mason's Tavern, London, the Bishop of Ohio presiding. Minister Adams responded to the toast, "The memory of Washington."

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on the 20th Mr. O'Donoghue moved for a return of the British vessels, of their captains and owners, respectively, that have succeeded in running the American blockade. Also, for similar returns of British vessels captured or destroyed in the attempt to break the blockade, and the return of the British vessels that have put into Nassau and colonial ports, with contrabands of war, and supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to roll and supply themselves at those places, in contravention of the Queen's proclamation and of neutrality. He strongly censured the Government for not having taken active steps to prevent such of neutrality by British ships.

Mr. Leydell said that it should be scarcely convenient that he should enter into discussion of the blockade, which would come on more regularly when there was a solution of it, of which notice had been moved.

He must decline, therefore, to consent to the return for two reasons. In the first place the Government had not yet got the information sought for, and in the second place, if they had, it would not be their office to furnish a law. The papers relative to the blockade would probably be laid on the table on the 24th, or the 25th inst., and would remain.

Statement of the number of vessels which had broken the blockade, and perhaps the tonnage, and he hoped the information would satisfy Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Solicitor General explained the misapprehension of Mr. O'Donoghue, and said private vessels might carry

(contraband of war, but at their own risk, and if detected they must abide the consequences).

Mr. McGuire called the attention of the House to the distress at present existing in Ireland.

Mr. Robert Peel, in reply, refuted his assertions, and in the course of his remarks said, that a more remarkable proof of absence of grievances existed than that which occurred the other day, when there was danger of a rupture with America. Ireland was full of American emissaries trying to raise up a spirit of disunity.

Manchester advices are favorable.—The market for goods and yarns being quiet, with an upward tendency.

From Missouri:

Springfield, Mo., March 1. (Special to Missouri Republican).—On Wednesday night Captain Montgomery of Wright's battalion, with his company surprised at Keetsville, Barry county, surprised 850 rebels supposed to belong to Major McBride's division, but who represented themselves as Texas rangers.

They fired into the house occupied by our men, killing two and wounding one. One of the rebels was killed and the others fled, taking with them about 70 horses.

Two wagons loaded with sutler's stores were burned the same night at Major Harbin's farm, two miles beyond Keetsville.

Colonels Ellis and Wright, with adequate cavalry force were sent to Keetsville.

Price had burned several public buildings at Fayetteville, including the arsenal, lead factory, several flouring mills and 10,000 pounds of flour. Many inhabitants along the road have fled, driven by threats of Price that all would be butchered.

A strong Union feeling was exhibited among those remaining. An old soldier of 1812 brought out the Union flag long kept concealed.

The fear that the combined forces of Price, Van Dorn, McCulloch, McIntosh, and Pike will again overrun the country, keeps thousands from avowing their sentiments.

Price after a hot chase is cooling off under the command of Gen. Ben. McClellan on Boston Mountains, and Ben. McClellan is on this side.

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Referee's Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, FIRST DISTRICT—COUNTY OF CHISAGO—88.

Charles W. Thomas

vs.

Robert P. Slaughter and

Mary A. Slaughter his wife,

Defendants.

For the sale of mortgaged premises made by the above, Court, in the above entitled cause, November 25th, A.D. 1861. Damages and costs, \$3057.18.

DEFENDANT TO BE DEDUCED.—The market for goods and yarns was quiet, with an upward tendency.

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Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in one line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Bining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do-

TRUNDR BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enclosed Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Planning, Matching, Sewing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN,
June 1, 1860.

Direct and Expedited Route
TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST
to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on G. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JONESVILLE.

The time of this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON THE RIDE,

By recent arrangement

Bags are checked through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago and North Western Railway to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., via

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Rail way, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Jonesville.

Through tickets on this route can be had of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.

GEO. S. DUNLAP, Super.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Govt. Ticket Agt.,

MARK HENDRICKS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN

MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Rughes, Ribbons, Etc.,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA,

Has just recd a fashionable stock of the above described goods, which she offers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity at remarkably cheap rates for cash.

Bonnets trimmed and dresses made in the neatest manner.

25-12.

THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.
FOR
NATIONAL CIRCULATION & FAMILY
READING.

The Weekly World contains all the editorials and the most important of all the news matter contained in the daily edition, together with a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. In no other weekly paper published in this country are there found such full commercial and market reports and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial matter and variety of miscellaneous reading, as in the Weekly World.

The World has now been in existence for a little more than a year. It has attained, in that short period, to the highest rank in American journalism—to a perfectly secure financial basis, and to a circulation, patronage and influence which can only be equaled by other journals after the labors of many years.

For the coming year no labor or expense will be spared to make The World what it aims to be—the best newspaper in America.

The World is independent but never neutral. It will never lend itself to party service, but will help the good and expose the bad of all parties. A pure morality and a steady adherence to

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

will guard its columns, and guide its judgment of men and of events. It is the organ of no man, and no set of men. It is national, always on the side of

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

In the future, as it has in the past, it will give to the Administration a hearty and vigorous support, because in the war for the Union, twenty millions of people have confided to its hands their battles for liberal institutions, Good Government, Nationality, and Freedom.

The World will oppose compromises which would baffle away the principles for which the war is waged; it will oppose peace itself till the success of the war assures the permanence of peace, and will urge the prosecution of the war, with economy but with relentless vigor, until federal property is recovered, and federal authority is re-established, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande.

Our correspondents are attached to the various divisions of the army, will accompany them wherever they go, and by a free use of the telegraph, and the mails, present in the columns of The World

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR, from day to day and from month to month.

In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of The World, especially, large space will be given to

AGRICULTURE, and to all the departments of

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

To our Foreign Correspondence of course less space will be given in the coming year, but the latest and most important news from London, Paris, Tunis, Rome, Syria, China, California, Japan, Egypt and South America, our correspondents will promptly and briefly send us.

ALL THE NEWS

will be found in the columns of The World, in every department of human activity.

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND COMMERCIAL,

as well as in LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

We will continue the publication of our Ecclesiastical Record, and give to Religious and Educational Topics and News, and to all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, and Works of Art, the same careful and thorough sympathy and attention.

THE DAILY WORLD.

The Daily World is the most complete Commercial and News Paper published in America. United with the Courier & Engineer, and preserving all the commercial news and other distinctive features of that journal, it has become the principal advertising medium of the New York Auctioneers, Shipping Merchants, and business men generally. Its Commercial and Market Reports, together with its Reports of all Importations, and of Foreign and Domestic, and of Exports, and of Foreign and Domestic Ship News, are full, reliable, and give what no business man can do without. Besides these peculiar features, it is unsurpassed in the fullness of its political and miscellaneous news, its correspondence &c., &c. It is printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than any other two-cent daily.

No Sunday edition is printed, and a vigilant watch will be kept over its columns, excluding everything unfit for family reading.

Terms per annum, Six Dollars; Four copies to one address, Twenty Dollars.

To clergymen, Five Dollars per annum.

For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent.

Ten copies, \$20.

For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, a copy of the Daily for one year.

For a club of fifty copies, the Daily

Weekly, and Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Weekly World contains all the editorials and the most important of all the news matter contained in the daily edition, together with a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. In no other weekly paper published in this country are there found such full commercial and market reports and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial matter and variety of miscellaneous reading, as in the Weekly World.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and South to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwauke, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

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For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of fifty copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of two hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of three hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of four hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

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For a club of seven hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of eight hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of nine hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of ten hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of eleven hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of twelve hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of thirteen hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of fourteen hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of fifteen hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of sixteen hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of seventeen hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of eighteen hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of nineteen hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty-five thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of thirty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of forty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of fifty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of sixty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of seventy thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of eighty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of ninety thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred and ten thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred and twenty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred and thirty thousand copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

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Taylor

Falls

Reporter.

VOLUME 3.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

NUMBER 5.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two
Dollars a year. CASH ALREADY IN ADVANCE.

No names entered on our Books, unless
the subscription money is received.

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:

One Square, (12 lines) one insertion. \$1.00
Each additional insertion. \$10.00
One-half column, 2 months. 15.00
15.00
1 year. 20.00
20.00
One-half column, 3 months. 25.00
25.00
1 year. 30.00
30.00
One column, 3 months. 50.00
50.00
1 year. 75.00
75.00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year. \$8.00
8.00
6 months. 6.00
6.00
3 months. 4.00
4.00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37 cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Landed advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Samuel Pierson,
Practical Watchmaker,
Cor. First and Bench Sts.,
(opposite Chisago house)

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Checks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 25. 1862.

Cheaper Than the Cheapest.

The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he has opened a

SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP

in Stillwater, at the old stand formerly occupied by Captain White, where he will manufacture

Collars, Bridles, Saddles,

AND

HARNESSES,

of every description, as low as can be had in the State. All kinds of work constantly on hand. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

W. W. SHAFER,

Stillwater, September 3, 1861.

2nd 1861.

Chisago Seminary.

The next Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 21, and continue twelve weeks.

The Terms of tuition for the Seminary will be as follows:

Common English branches..... \$4.00

Higher \$5.00

Languages \$8.00

Primary Department. \$2.00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

E. E. EDWARDS,

Principal.

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorneys & Counsellors

AT LAW.

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

Will also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - MINNESOTA.

N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

The above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful oysters always in attendance.

n 41-6 m

Miscellaneous Department.

THE BANDIT.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

of his face in repose, and I could not avoid a kind of instinctive suspicion—I fancied he was a deep and cunning man, who could mask his feelings when he chose, and there might be a sinister design in all he did.

Snidely, as quick almost as a flash of lightning, we were struck by a wind that almost took us from our horses, and which made the beasts reel and stagger like drunken men.

"Heaven preserve us!" exclaimed the stranger, "we are caught in *abeyance*."

In a few minutes amid the howling and shrieking of the most terrific winds I ever experienced, the air became filled and grew dark with large flakes of snow, which whirled and surged around us like waters of a maelstrom. The howling and shrieking winds seemed rather to increase than diminish, and the most violent exertions of an hour scarcely took us forward to the centre of this awful plain. Tall posts had been all the way erected at short intervals to guide the traveler through just such a storm, but already we began to lose sight of them. Another hour brought us to the verge of despair. Night was rapidly drawing on, and by this time we could no longer see our way. Horses and riders were at times completely buried in the drifts, and our guide-posts were lost altogether.

Then we began to wander, we knew not whither, our poor beasts doing their best till the bailing of their hoofs caused them to stumble and fail. Convinced then by this that they could no longer serve us, we now attempted to plunge through the snow on foot and lead the animals; and we continued thus for an hour, only to press forward again when he found he was not hurt, and that he was supported by numbers. I swapped my pistol again, and again it missed fire, and this time the furious beast scarcely turned his head. I do believe he would have seized me, facing him as I was, if my companion had not been more successful in his attempt to shoot. His pistol was discharged in his very face, and he fell back howling with the pain of his wound and in less than a minute was torn to pieces by his cowardly and ungrateful associates.

"The Lord have mercy on us!" cried my companion, "we will never escape alive!"

Above the shriekings and yellings of the storm spirits (for such they seemed) I now heard that prolonged, dismal howl which has made the blood curdle in the veins of more than one poor traveler.—

It was answered here and there and louder, and then in chorus, and we knew that packs of hungry wolves were gathering all around us; and we also knew that when in numbers and pressed by famine, as they always were at this season they would attack either man or beast.

Nearer and nearer came the howls of our enemies; and in less than half an hour amid the darkness of settled night, we could catch here and there the terrible gleam of the fiery eyes of the boldest of the pack. We continued a short time longer to struggle through the snow and half drag or frightened horses after us, and then I became convinced that to save our own lives, we should be obliged to abandon them to our enemies. As soon as I could get close to my companion—for we could scarcely distinguish a word a few paces distant—I made the suggestion and asked his advice.

"Fear we shall be compelled to do it," he answered; "and I prize the life of my gallant beast almost as much as my own. But the pack is constantly augmenting, and the courage of the crew increases with numbers. Every moment I fancy they get near to us, and one unlucky stumble may be fatal to all."

"We will try the virtue of firing into them, however, before we give up all hope of saving our animals."

The next moment the report of his pistol was followed by a wild howl of fear, and a scattering back of the cowardly crew; but in a couple of minutes they faced us again, seemed more resolute and determined than ever. It was a fearful thing to see their fiery eyeballs gleaming in a circle around us, and hear their wild, discordant cries, commingled with the roaring, shrieking tempest.

Following the example of my companion, I drew one of my pistols, and, pointing toward the nearest, fired. The same result as before. There were cries of pain, rage, and fear, and a momentary scattering of the affrightened band; and then they were about us again, as defiant and menacing as ever.

"There was no help for it—our horses must be sacrificed—and most fortunate would it be for us if even this should save us. We got together again, and taking hold of hands, swore, by our honor as soldiers, to stand by each other to the last." Then we threw the bridles to the winds, and still keeping hold of hands, plunged onward through the opposing drifts and driving storm.

We had advanced but a few paces, however, when our ears were pierced by most unearthly shrieks, and yells and groans, and furious gnashing; and then we knew that the hungry monsters were at their bloody work, and that our poor, forsaken beasts would never hear us again. Now or never was our chance to escape, and manfully did we struggle forward. Reaching a spot from which the wind had gathered up the snow, leaving for some distance a clear, open path, we had the satisfaction of finding the guide-post, and therefore of knowing we were going right; and pushing forward as rapidly as we could, we gained a point where the glimmering lamps of Rocca Rosa made our hearts bound with hope and joy.

But our dangers were not yet over; for scarcely had we reached the point when we once more heard the wolves howling near us. Our horses were already devoured, and some of the beasts had been joined by others, fresh from the mountains; and we knew that these latter, by having, perhaps, a mere taste for blood, would be more bold and furious than the former.

"There is a small chapel this side of the village," said my companion, "and if we can reach that, we shall be safe for the night; let us make a last run for it."

We bounded forward with all our might, and soon found ourselves plunged out of sight in an enormous drift. We scrambled through it as fast as we could, but before we were fairly out of it, the foremost wolf was upon us, his eyes gleaming, his teeth gnashing, and his breath panting. I drew my pistol and snapped it. It did not go. But the noise started him, and he sprang aside a little, only to press forward again when he found he was not hurt, and that he was supported by numbers. I swapped my pistol again, and again it missed fire, and this time the furious beast scarcely turned his head.

I do believe he would have seized me, facing him as I was, if my companion had not been more successful in his attempt to shoot. His pistol was discharged in his very face, and he fell back howling with the pain of his wound and in less than a minute was torn to pieces by his cowardly and ungrateful associates.

This diversion in our favor gave us time to clear the drift and draw near the chapel, before our blood-thirsty followers again advanced in a body; and running now with all our speed, we sprang into the cold, naked building, and closed the door just in time to save our lives.

We spent the night there, and a horrible night it proved. We could only keep from freezing to death by walking up and down the building, and slapping our arms across our breasts. And all night long the tempest moaned and shrieked, and the hungry wolves howled and gnashed their teeth around us. We said little to each other, for neither felt inclined to talk; and when at last, our weary eyes looked upon the gray of morning, I knew of one who fervently thanked God for deliverance. With light the wolves shrank away to the mountains, and I proposed to my companion to set off with me to the village, where we should be refreshed with wood and fire.

"No," he replied, "I must go back." "But surely not now, across that terrible plain?"

"Yes," he rejoined, compressing his lips, "I have no friends in the village."

"But there is an inn there, open to any who has the wherewithal to pay."

"My friend," he replied, laying his hand on my shoulder and looking at me in a peculiar manner, "may I trust you with a secret, on your honor as a soldier?"

"Yes, comrade," he said, "I do!"

"Then tell no one that you have been the night-long companion of Giacomo Ranieri."

"You?" cried I, in amazement and alarm; "you that dreaded captain of banditti?"

"Even so, my friend; but I have the honor of a soldier that you will not betray me. Listen! You think the storm has been a misfortune to you; but, on the contrary, it has been your salvation.

I joined you to murder you, secure your dispatches, and take your place as a courier. The storm foiled my design; for why murder you when I needed your aid to save myself? I am not devoid of

honor, and the man who has done me a service is secure of my protection. Accept, therefore, this silver ring, and wear it; and if you are ever assailed by any of my band, you have only to show that to secure yourself a safe escort. And now adieu—we separate here—our ways are different."

He set off, walking rapidly, and soon a hillock of snow concealed him from my sight. I never saw him again. Some time during the following year he was killed by some villagers, to whom, by his murderous depredations, he had become an object of terror.

I went forward that morning, thinking how curious are the ways of Providence; and many times since, when some apparent misfortune has overtaken me, I have secretly wondered if it were not a part of some hidden design of the Almighty working for my good.

General Fremont's Defence.

REPLY TO CHARGES—THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The statement of Gen. John Charles Fremont, in reply to the charges against him, has just been published, accompanied by voluminous documentary evidence. It is addressed to the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the conduct of the War, and covers the whole period from General Fremont's assumption of command in the Western Department until his removal.

The General states that when he was assigned to the command of the Western Department, in July last, no specific object was indicated, nor was he furnished with any particular plan of a campaign. There was simply an understanding that the descent of the Mississippi river was to be undertaken, and for this purpose he was to raise and organize an army, informing the President of the completion of the arrangements.

After the departure of this expedition, Gen. Fremont's authority was to have extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi; at the beginning his command was restricted to Illinois and the states and territories west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. On assuming his command, he was invested with full discretionary powers; no written instructions having been furnished him.

Having given this general statement, Gen. Fremont proceeds to show that at the time of his arrival in St. Louis the rebellion in the west was daily assuming a more threatening aspect, Missouri was thoroughly demoralized, and the federal forces were neither armed nor adequately equipped. Seven thousand of the Illinois contingent were destitute of arms; his artillery had hardly any guns. To remedy these deficiencies, in part, General Fremont ordered seven thousand stand of arms, but afterward found that the order had been countermanded. He made complaint at Washington, and finally succeeded in procuring and fortifying the St. Louis arms and equipments sufficient for an army corps of twenty-three thousand men. "Want of arms and want of money," says the General, "were the chief difficulties to be met, while the necessity to meet the enemy on three sides at once was urgent and imminent. There was no lack of men. The loyal population of the west, and among them the Germans, with a noble unanimity, were willing to come in mass to the standard of the Union.

In order to retain the services of the Home Guard regiments and the three months' volunteers, whose term of service were just expiring, Gen. Fremont, on the 30th of July, addressed a letter to the President to announce that he had appropriated \$300,000 of the public moneys which were in possession of the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis. To this letter the General directs the special attention of the Investigating Committee, for the reason that the act has been made the basis of a serious charge against him for the exercise of a arbitrary and illegal authority. The concluding part of the letter is as follows:

"Our troops have not been paid, and some regiments are in a state of mutiny, and the men whose term of service is expired generally refuse to enlist. I lost a fine regiment last night from inability to pay them a portion of the money due."

"This regiment had been intended to move on a critical post last night. The Treasurer of the United States has \$300,000

here entirely unappropriated. I applied to him yesterday for \$100,000 for my Pay-master, General Andrews, but was refused. We have not an hour for delay. There are three courses open to me. One, to let the enemy possess himself of some of the strongest positions in the State, and threaten St.

less successful against the enemy."— "The State of Missouri," he adds, "was in reality reclaimed, and in condition to leave the army free for the special object of descending the Mississippi. The rebels already acknowledged the inutility of resistance to the federal authority; the doubtful came to the side of the power, and the loyal, who had borne the brunt of war—when to stand by the Union involved danger and losses—were everywhere encouraged to new efforts, and rewarded for their past aid.

THE DISMISSAL.

The defense concludes as follows: "These were the circumstances under which, without reason assigned, I was relieved of my command."

"It is not grateful to me to have been myself compelled to set forth the merits of my administration; but it was necessary in order to call attention to points which otherwise might not have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear understanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been censured were, I think for the public good. I know they were with that intention. I do not feel that in any case I overstepped the authority intended to be confined in me."

"Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were actually seated by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is realized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting. Respectfully,

"C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
Thursday, March 20, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications, or articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, to be written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKEAN is our authorized agent in Pres. City. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROXCO & LANDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATHER & ADRIAN are our authorized agents for New York City—222 Broadway.

THE NEWS

This week will be found of exceeding interest. Victory crowns our efforts in all directions. **Manassas**, another rebel stronghold, has fallen into our hands without a struggle. At the approach of our magnificent Potomac army, the rebels precipitately retreated, leaving behind them military stores, etc., in considerable quantities.

We also have the intelligence that New Madrid was taken on the 13th, with a \$1,000,000 worth of stores. Unfortunately the rebels that defended this place, about 15,000, succeeded in making their escape. Brave fellows, these Southerners.

The Pathfinder.

This much belied and persecuted General, after months of silence and patient endurance, has at last given to the public a vindication of himself from the calumnies of his accusers. The document—a portion of which we print this week—is long, occupying four pages in the New York Tribune, and comprising a succinct history of his department during the time that he was in command. That the document is a satisfactory exposition of the transactions in that department, is evinced by the admission of such papers as the New York World, which was at first most bitter in its censures, and further by the fact that General Fremont has been assigned a command second in importance to none other. The friends of Fremont have never for an instant doubted the result of the investigation, and have waited patiently for the hour that was certain to come, when the name of their favorite chieftain should be a tower of strength, and a rallying cry for the Union. "There is no other man," says the New York Independent, "whose name carries such irresistible enthusiasm with it." A further extract gives what is perhaps the clearest statement of the cause of his removal that has yet been given: "It was the misfortune of Gen. Fremont to see further than his superiors, without being able to carry them with him. He saw at a glance the whole field of the west, and began to organize, on a scale suitable to the magnitude of the danger. He alarmed an administration cautious and slow, that did not see the real exigency of the West, and prepared it to be influenced by the personal and political eminences that were around him."

It is further noted that the very plans that Fremont sketched, have been prosecuted by his successors, and the very policy, for which he was recalled, has been adopted and carried forward to victory. At length the Pathfinder stands vindicated—vindicated by his own discreet conduct during the insane persecution which

has been waged against him—vindicated by the confessions of his enemies who have fallen into the ditch which they dug for another—vindicated by the success of his policy end by the approval of his Commander-in-Chief. His friends are more than satisfied, his enemies are confounded.

We cannot regard the result of this investigation which has restored Fremont to his position as a triumph over the administration, for the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had the power to prevent his being assigned to any command—it was not a triumph over Gen. McClellan, for between McClellan and Fremont there has been no controversy. If they are rivals in anything it is in self-denying patriotism and zeal to put down the rebellion. It was simply a triumph over a clique of grasping unprincipled politicians, who will now hide their diminished heads and letake themselves to that oblivion which they are so well calculated to adorn. At the time of Fremont's removal, he was in advance of the Government in his policy—they are now together, and there will be no pause in the good work of suppressing treason, till the rebels are driven into the gulf. "So mote it be."

THE LECTURE.—The lecture on Friday evening last, by Rev. J. L. Howell, before the Soldier's Aid Society, was the best we have had the pleasure of listening to for a long time. It was on a subject in which every loyal American should feel a lively interest—"The History of our Country"—was prepared with a great deal of care, and delivered in an eloquent manner.

We anticipated, inasmuch as the ladies had taken the pains to send abroad and secure the services of a lecturer, that a crowded house would be in attendance. It was not only due to the ladies, but to Mr. Howell, that such should have been the case. We regret to say, however, that the attendance was very small, only 25 persons being present. We shall not attempt to account for so few of our citizens turning out to hear Mr. Howell, but will only add that those who staid at home missed an intellectual treat.

An incident occurred the morning after the lecture which we think not out of place to relate in this connection. A gentleman (!)—we will not contaminate our columns by publishing his name—around town boasting of his having kept people away from the lecture—said he knew there would be but few present—that it wasn't of the right stripe to draw a crowded house, etc. The same fellow also reported that the ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society did not intend to send anything to the soldiers, but had pocketed the funds of the Association, with the intention of using it for their own benefit.

As a general thing we have always considered it the best way to let such fellows "severely alone," for the more you stir up this description of animals, the worse they smell. We have too much confidence in the good sense of our citizens generally, to believe for a moment, that they would allow themselves to be influenced by anything the conceited puppy might do or say. As it is, however, we pronounce it a willful and malicious lie, as black as the black heart of him who perpetrated it. Words cannot portray our detestation and scorn of such degraded specimens of humanity as this individual has proved himself to be. He has not a single manly quality about him, and if he had his deserts would be made to suffer for thus traducing the character of some of the most respectable ladies in this place. We suggest, knowing him to belong to the secesh tribe, that he either be made to take the oath of allegiance or travel South.

Among the Mill Spring heroes recently promoted by President Lincoln, we note the name of Horatio P. Van Cleve, the gallant Colonel of the Minnesota Second, as Brigadier General. This is the third Brigadier General that has been appointed from Minnesota, and considering that she has contributed but five regiments to the war, is certainly doing her ample justice.

EXHIBITION OF CHICAGO SEMINARY.—The exercises consisting of tableaux, dialogues, declamations, reading of the Portfolio and music, passed off creditably to all concerned. Folsom's Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to find even standing room within. The performance lasted until the eleventh hour.

The Chicago Seminary commences its spring term next Monday, the 24th. See advertisement.

The warm weather of the past few days has been very severe on the snow, which is fast disappearing. A week or two of warm weather will most effectively use it up.

The warm weather of the past few

Observations.

To the Editor of the Reporter.

It has been of such common occurrence with me to witness partisan feeling between religious societies, as well as political creeds, that I have become to consider it a consequence of free speech and free institutions, and necessary to the development of a free and self-governing people. It is a privilege from which I would be one of the last to be deprived, and at the same time I believe it a liberty abused, and in some instances productive of great evil. So far as it has a tendency to develop the thinking faculties of mankind, it is an incalculable benefit, but when men exercise a tenacity to their creed that sets at defiance all the reasoning faculties and ignores all the social interests of humanity, it is an injury, not only to themselves, but to the world at large. We are social beings, and endowed with enabling qualities, the tendency of which, if properly cultivated, is to make every one around us happier and better, and a negligence on our part to develop those qualities, effectively shuts the bars against true Christianity. In acknowledging our freedom of action and speech we cannot set aside our moral obligations to one another. We are morally bound to root out every vestige of jealousy and prejudice from our hearts, and to co-operate with whatever denomination to effect any and every good within our power. Admit prejudice to be an innocent passion, while we are unconscious of its existence, but we can claim no right to close our eyes against conviction, and thereby assert our ignorance of the fact. Instead of using all our ingenuity and influence against our neighbor, who is trying to forward some good work, we should, were we true Christians, lend our hearts and hands in furtherance of his object.

In the former part of the past winter a Soldier's Aid Society was organized by the ladies of this town. The society purposed to furnish hospital stores, and to direct their attention to that particular kind in which Government was most deficient, and which could not be obtained by Government in sufficient quantity, within the given time, otherwise than through these Associations. There is a certain seat in this community that I cannot believe were opposed to aiding Government in this emergency, and I think had members of that seat taken the most conspicuous part of the play in the commencement, they would have been as manfully zealous in the cause as they have been opposed to it.

It is true this opposition has not been confined exclusively to the church—men who have opposed the prosecution of the war, as a matter of course oppose the rendition of any aid to the wounded soldiers, but how a people professing to be Christians, and claiming the utmost anxiety in the Union cause, can exert such opposition and make themselves believe they are acting in conformity with their profession, is beyond my comprehension.

The religion that sets me at antipodes with my neighbor—the religion that has for its only object the building of fine churches—the religion that induces me to believe it a sin to contribute to any charitable object, as long as the church is unfinished, I want none of. If there are any so deluded, or if there are any so prejudiced as to oppose a charitable object simply on account of some one being engaged in it that does not believe as they do, they are to be pitied rather than censured.

OUTSIDER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 27, 1862.

Friend PRATT: As I now have an opportunity of sending you a few lines I improve it, as I may not again have a chance for sometime. We left Camp Stonewall on the morning of the 25th, and started for Adamstown on the railroad, the roads being so bad we did not get to that place until yesterday, where we took the cars, and arrived here last night, and are now "camped" in the old armory building. There is a very heavy force concentrating here, and we shall in all probability meet the enemy in force in a day or two. Gen. Banks and Gen. Sedgwick's divisions are here, and Brigades are constantly arriving. We built a pontoon bridge yesterday on which the forces are crossing. There will probably be a force of fifty or sixty thousand.

We have three batteries with our division, and how many more are going, I do not know. The rebels drove in our pickets yesterday and killed one man, but subsequently retreated and there is now a part of our force across the mountains. We are told that it is not likely that their will be much fighting until we get to Winchester, which is about twenty eight miles from here.

The Chiago Seminary commences its spring term next Monday, the 24th. See advertisement.

The warm weather of the past few days has been very severe on the snow, which is fast disappearing. A week or two of warm weather will most effectively use it up.

The warm weather of the past few

days has been through the lines and saw but two women. I asked one of them if she could get me a cup of coffee. "Lord bless you sir," said she, "divil the drap of coffee hev I seen since ye were here before. We used to make coffee of rye, but that is gone long since."

The town is a complete ruin, the splendid row of armory and manufactory buildings are now a row of blackened walls, and the machinery lies as it fell. Thousands of gunbarrels are lying in the street, and everything is a perfect wreck. I have visited the engine house, which was John Brown's fortress, and found Col. Miller's house staled there and the soldier's whistling the doors for moments. The cell in which he was confined is full of dirt and rubbish, and is a horrid looking hole at best. The engines run off the railroad bridge (of which but one span remains) are even yet lying in the river. I must close for we are going to move.

Yours, in haste, BEULE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

MANASSAS EVACUATED.

Washington, March 11.

[*Herold's Dispatch.*]—Before dark last night, Colonel Averill, with a large body of cavalry, entered the forward rebel works at Manassas, bivouacked for the night, amidst the ruins of the rebel strong-hold.

The intelligence gathered at Manassas and in the neighborhood tends to show that the whole rebel army has retired southward.

It is not creditable that they will attempt to make a stand here, as the country is open, level, and unpromising for defense warfare.

The opinion is gaining ground that Gordonsville was simply the rendezvous for what was lately the rebel army of the Potomac, as it is the junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad.

The only point at which they can, with any sort of confidence, attempt to make a stand is near the junction of the Fredericksburg and Potomac with the Central Virginia Railroad, in which neighborhood the North Anna and South Anna rivers unite and from the Rappahannock, about twenty miles directly north of Richmond.

At this point the country is much broken, and admirably fitted for defense.

It is reported that the rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge across the north fork of the Rappahannock.

In their haste they have left behind straggling parties of soldiers, who seem to be very glad to be made prisoners.

Wherever they have gone it is evident that their army is completely demoralized and unfit for service.

The moral effect of the retreat from Manassas to Richmond will be the same throughout the South as it is in this part of Virginia, and the impression prevails that the Southern Confederacy has collapsed and many of the people thank God for it.

The forts are all abandoned, but logs, hundreds in number and ample to accommodate fully 30,000 troops, still remain, also immense numbers of tents and heaps of dead horses cover the fields in the vicinity.

The log huts are strewn all along between Centreville and Manassas.

The railroad track is undisturbed except the bridges.

The stone bridge across Bull Run on the Warrenton turnpike is blown up, and also the bridge across Caburn between Centreville and Manassas.

Everything at Manassas indicated the precipitate flight of the rebels.

Some caissons were found, but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were left and an immense quantity of quarter-master's stores.

In one place were discovered about 30,000 bushels of corn, which had been set on fire, and was still smoldering.

Among the trophies were pack saddles, army orders, muskets, revolvers, bowie knives, &c.

Over one hundred thousand pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A.

People in the vicinity state that prior to the evacuation there were 100,000 troops at Manassas and Centreville.

Covering the breastworks were what appeared to be cannon but on examination they were found to be wooden affairs, got up for effect.

Two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centreville.

Brentwood, four miles from Manassas, a Home Guard had been organized to protect themselves against the secessionists.

General McClellan has taken up his quarters at Fairfax Court House.

A dispatch has been received here contradicting the announcement that Winchester was occupied yesterday by our troops, and stating that it is held by a rebel force.

It is believed here by the best informed critics on military affairs that the rebels there are simply a portion of militia left there to cover the retreat of the main body of rebels.

It is not probable that any considerable force would be maintained that part of Virginia after the evacuation of Manassas, which commands the only railroad avenue thence to Richmond.

Washington, March 11.

Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines, which now extend beyond Manassas Junction, and are still coming on in droves.

The warm weather of the past few

days has been through the lines and saw but two women. I asked one of them if she could get me a cup of coffee. "Lord bless you sir," said she, "divil the drap of coffee hev I seen since ye were here before. We used to make coffee of rye, but that is gone long since."

On our troops arriving at Fairfax Court House, they found no more than a dozen families.

The soldiers searched in the Court House and brought away some of the records, but this being discovered the officers ordered their return.

When the troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated, their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

REBELS ADMIT THE DAMAGE TO THE MERRIMAC.

Washington, March 12.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe reports all quiet there.

Parties who accompanied the flag of truce almost to the Monitor severely wounded.

REBEL ARMY AT GORDONSVILLE.

Washington, March 12.

The enemy had 500 cavalry here on arrival but the signal ordered a charge of the New York 3d cavalry upon them, supporting the onset with a sufficient force of artillery and infantry.

The enemy did not want to fight, but ran, helter-skelter towards Winchester.

Twice last night were the pickets of General Gorman's brigade compelled to fall back by the charge of Ashley's Cos.

This morning General Gorman made a reconnaissance in force to within two miles of Winchester. Drawing the enemy into a trap they were again charged upon by our cavalry, losing four men.

Several prisoners have been taken from the enemy, while our total loss up to this time is one man and one horse.

Winchester, March 12.

This place is at length recovered for the Union. The march of our forces to Berryville and reconnaissance to this vicinity succeeded in misleading the enemy so that they do not know where to expect an attack.

Yesterday afternoon they commenced evacuating the place. Gen. Hamilton moved his advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading.

Southern News.

Petersburg, Va., March 12.

Richmond and Norfolk are placed under martial law.

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday says that considerable uneasiness was felt at reports of our forces falling back from Manassas and the upper Potomac. Positive assurance is given that these movements are purely strategical, and not made on account of any pressure by the enemy. Points for a new line of defence are not selected, but it is thought they will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville.

The Richmond Examiner contains a severe article of Gov. Letcher for his recent proclamation calling upon the whole body of militia to turn out. It says this is calculated to breed disloyalty.

The nomination of General Lee as Commanding General of the rebel army was sent to the Senate.

The *Mesilla Times* of the 8th, gives a report of a revolution in New Mexico against the Federal authority, and that Mr. Otero is leader of the movement.

Fortress Monroe, March 12.

The President sent in a message to Congress stating that he had suspended Floyd and Pillow from their commands until they could give more satisfactory accounts of the Donelson affair.

Baltimore, March 12.

The Old Point Boat has arrived. We learn through Lieut. Haywood that a copy of the Norfolk Day Book has reached Old Point.

It contains a highly colored account of the Merrimac fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the Cumberland.

It adds that some of the shot from that vessel entered the Merrimac.

One shell killed 17 men in the Merrimac, and wounded Capt. Buchanan, who subsequently died.

The Monitor is admitted to be formidable, but says she appeared like a Black Yankee cheese box on a raft.

The Merrimac on Sunday was under the command of Catesby Jones.

The account is mainly confined to the Saturday's fight.

Some slight repairs will be necessary to the Merrimac.

The reason why the Merrimac did not first attack the Congress was because that Capt. Buchanan had a brother on board as paymaster.

St. Louis, March 12.

A special to the Democrat, from Rolla, 12th, says Wild Billy Price, a desperado chief of a guerrilla band of rebels, has been taken prisoner and is now in custody at Springfield.

Nothing further from Curtis' command yet.

St. Louis, March 13.

A special to the Democrat, from Rolla, 12th, says Wild Billy Price, a desperado chief of a guerrilla band of rebels, has been taken prisoner and is now in custody at Springfield.

Cotton, molasses, sugar and other articles of merchandise were being shipped down the river.

The police of burning the city still being discussed. Speeches were being made every night.

Every means was being used to check demoralization, and excite a war spirit.

Bragg had come up from Pensacola with 10,000 men. These were sent to reinforce New Madrid and Island No. 10.

Bragg and Beauregard are at Jackson, Tennessee, constructing fortifications. All the negroes of the country are called to work on them.

Martial law was proclaimed in Memphis last Monday for the purpose of checking insubordination and compelling people to turn out and fight.

No defensive preparations are being made at Randolph, nor between there and New Orleans.

Fort Pillow is a strong position, but less formidable than Columbus. The rebels confess that the reduction of this place will give us all points in Mississippi. Their gunboats are all at Island No. 10, and carry rifled 24 and 34 pounds.

Passengers from New Madrid report all quiet this morning.

St. Louis, March 13.

The Republican has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 23, which states that the Texans have made various significant movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig.

On the 18th they advanced a column of infantry 1000 strong, in line of battle in front of the fort and also moved a column of 500 cavalry to the west of the other defences.

They advanced within a mile and a half of the works and halted with the session flag flying in the breeze and remained some time and then commenced a retrograde movement.

During the time of the advance Col. Canby prudently concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced retreating and the infantry were scattered from the cavalry, Col. Canby ordered Maj. Duncan to charge on the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy retreating before them until they arrived at a deep ravine. The Texan infantry in the meantime advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place in the ravine.

Maj. Duncan late in the evening was recalled, and the Texans continued to fall back.

It is reported that the Texans had 8 pieces of artillery placed in a battery, masked in a ravine a short distance below where the skirmish took place.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order it is supposed, to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig. After a hard fight, McRae's Artillery battery was obliged to surrender. It is thought that Col. Cowley can

stand his ground and drive the Texans out of the State.

NEW MADRID CAPTURED—THE ENEMY ESCAPE IN THE NIGHT.

St. Louis, March 15.

Brig. Gen. Pope, in a dispatch to Gen. Halleck, says that our success at New Madrid has been even greater than was reported; 25 pieces of heavy artillery, consisting of 24 rifled 32-pounders, 2 batteries of field artillery, immense quantities of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules and horses, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of property of not less value than \$1,000,000, has fallen into our hands.

Their men only escaped.

The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in the swamps on the opposite side of the river.

The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of their officers, and the knapsacks of their men.

Their dead was inured; their supplies on the tables, and candles burning in their tents.

A furious thunder storm which raged all night enabled the enemy to get across the river without being discovered.

Our heavy battery was erected during the night of the 12th, within 800 yards of the enemy's works and opened at day-light on the 13th, just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo.

ALLIS & PRITCHARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

March 12, 1862. v.3 n.47

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for Chisago county, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the tenth day of November A. D. 1860, in an action wherein Joseph Blackmer Plaintiff, and John C. Folsom, et al. Defendants, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendants, for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents, and interest on six hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty-one cents from the thirtieth day of December A. D. 1861, I have on the third day of January A. D. 1862, levied upon the property of the above named defendants, the following described real estate, lying and being in Pine county, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to wit:

Hollins was in command of the fleet, and Generals McClellan, Stuart, and Grant in command of the land forces.—The gunboats went down the river.

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The account is mainly confined to the Saturday's fight.

Some slight repairs will be necessary to the Merrimac.

The reason why the Merrimac did not first attack the Congress was because that Capt. Buchanan had a brother on board as paymaster.

St. Louis, March 14.

The naval expedition composed of gunboats Benton, Louisville, Cincinnati, Carondelet, Conestoga, Jag, officer Foote, left Cairo this morning. At Columbus they were joined by the Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Mound City, and were overtaken by eight mortars in tow of four steamers with transports and ordnance boats, and arrived here at 4:30 P. M.

Mounts pickets of the enemy were in sight on the bluff on our arrival. Two companies of the 27th Illinois were sent after them, but they escaped.

A strong Union feelings is manifested here.

The impression prevails that Island No. 10 will not offer much resistance.

There is said to be 2,000 troops at Union, 7,000 at Memphis, and 15,000 in the vicinity of Island No. 10.

At the latter place, also, there is said to be twelve heavy guns in their batteries.

Washington, March 14.

President Lincoln, on Thursday, approved of the additional articles of war, which go into immediate operation, namely all officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due.

Every means was being used to check demoralization, and excite a war spirit.

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Referee's Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, FIRST DISTRICT—COUNTY OF CHISAGO—ss.

Charles W. Thomas

Robert E. Slaughter and

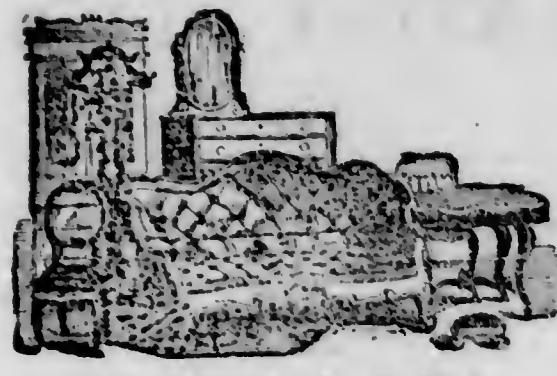
Mary A. Slaughter his wife.

Decree for sale of mortgaged premises made by the above Court, in the above entitled cause November 23d, A. D. 1861. Damages and costs \$3671.10.

PURSUANT to said Decree, the undersigned appointed therein a special Referee for the purpose, with full power, to sell the premises, and to do all acts necessary to be done in the execution of the same.

The east half of the south west quarter of section eighteen [18] and the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section nineteen [19] the west half of the north west quarter, and the west half of the south west quarter of section thirty (30); the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty (20); the east half of the south east quarter of section twenty-one [21] and the south east quarter of section twenty-two [22] and the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-three [23]; the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-four [24] and the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-five [25]; the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-six [26] and the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-seven [27]; the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-eight [28] and the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-nine [29]; the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty (30); the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-one [31] and the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-two [32]; the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-three [33] and the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four [34]; the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-five [35] and the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-six [36]; the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-seven [37] and the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-eight [38]; the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-nine [39] and the west half of the north west quarter of section forty [40]; the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-one [41] and the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-two [42]; the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-three [43] and the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-four [44]; the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-five [45] and the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-six [46]; the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-seven [47] and the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-eight [48]; the west half of the north west quarter of section forty-nine [49] and the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty [50]; the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-one [51] and the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-two [52]; the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-three [53] and the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-four [54]; the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-five [55] and the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-six [56]; the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-seven [57] and the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-eight [58]; the west half of the north west quarter of section fifty-nine [59] and the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty [60]; the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-one [61] and the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-two [62]; the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-three [63] and the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-four [64]; the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-five [65] and the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-six [66]; the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-seven [67] and the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-eight [68]; the west half of the north west quarter of section sixty-nine [69] and the west half of the north west quarter of section七十 [70]; the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-one [71] and the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-two [72]; the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-three [73] and the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-four [74]; the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-five [75] and the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-six [76]; the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-seven [77] and the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-eight [78]; the west half of the north west quarter of section seventy-nine [79] and the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty [80]; the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-one [81] and the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-two [82]; the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-three [83] and the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-four [84]; the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-five [85] and the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-six [86]; the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-seven [87] and the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-eight [88]; the west half of the north west quarter of section eighty-nine [89] and the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety [90]; the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-one [91] and the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-two [92]; the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-three [93] and the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-four [94]; the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-five [95] and the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-six [96]; the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-seven [97] and the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-eight [98]; the west half of the north west quarter of section ninety-nine [99] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百 [100]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-one [101] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-two [102]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-three [103] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-four [104]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-five [105] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-six [106]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-seven [107] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-eight [108]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-nine [109] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-ten [110]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-one [111] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-twelve [112]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-thirteen [113] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-fourteen [114]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-fifteen [115] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-sixteen [116]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-seventeen [117] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-eighteen [118]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-nineteen [119] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-twenty [120]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-twenty-one [121] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-twenty-two [122]; the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-twenty-three [123] and the west half of the north west quarter of section一百-twenty-four [12

Furniture Furniture!!



THOMSON & J. N. S.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish you with every article of furniture that you may call for, giving satisfaction. We can manufacture furniture upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIYAN, OTTOMANS, TUTE-TE-TOTES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do-

TRUNDEL BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, French furniture, decorated with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing all sorts and sizes of art which will be sold at prices that can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN,
June 1, 1860.

Direct and Expedited Route

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ORNITHUS RIDING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & North Western Railway, to New York Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, etc., via having all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and Passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Rail way, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Jamesville.

The high tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.

Geo. S. DUNLAP, Sup't.

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MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Ruffles, Ribbons, Etc.,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just passed a fashionable stock of the above described goods, which she offers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity at remarkably cheap rates for cash.

Bonnets, crinoline and dresses made in the neatest manner.

25-ly.

THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.

FOR A
NATIONAL CIRCULATION & FAIRLY
REACHING.

The *World* has been in existence for a little more than a year. It has attained, in that short period, to the highest rank in American journalism—to a perfectly secure financial basis, and to a circulation, patronage and influence which can only be equaled by other journals after the labors of many years.

For the coming year no labor or expense will be spared to make *The World* what it aims to be—the *Best Newspaper in America*.

In politics *The World* is independent but never neutral. It will never let itself be used to party service, but will help the good and expose the bad of all parties. A pure morality and a steady adherence to

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

will guard its columns and guide its judgment of men and of events. It is the organ of no man, and no set of men. It is national, always on the side of

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

In the future, as it has in the past, it will give to the Administration hearty and vigorous support, because in the war for the Union, twenty millions of people have confined to its hands their battles for Liberal Institutions, Good Government, Nationality, and Freedom.

The World will oppose compromises which would barter away the principles for which the war is waged; it will oppose peace itself till the success of the war assures the permanence of the war, with economy but with relentless vigor, its material property is recuperated, and its moral authority is re-established, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande.

Our correspondents are attached to the various divisions of the army, will accompany them wherever they go, and by a free use of the telegraph, and the mails, present in the columns of *The World*.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR, from day to day and from month to month.

In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of *The World*, especially, large space will be given to

AGRICULTURE, and to all the departments of MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

To our Foreign Correspondence, of course less space will be given in the coming year, but the latest and most important news from London, Paris, Tunis, Rome, Syria, China, California, Japan, Egypt and South America, our correspondents will promptly and briefly send a copy of the semi-weekly for one year.

For a club of ten weeks we will send a copy of the paper for one year to the postmaster or to any other person who gets it up; and to any one who gets up a club of twenty copies, we will send a copy of the semi-weekly for one year.

For a club of twenty semi-weeklies a copy of the daily will be sent.

Remittances for *The World* may be made by drafts, treasury notes, or bank-bills of specie paying banks, and where the attention of the Postmaster is called to the remittance at the time of mailing the letter, it may be made at our risk.

Specimen numbers sent to any address upon application.

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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE

STEAMBOAT - - - - - LANDING.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.

Stages leave this House daily for all parts

of the State.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR.

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

AS WELL AS IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

We shall continue the publication of our Ecclesiastical Record, and give to Religions and Educational Topics and News, and to all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, and Works of Art, the same care and thorough sympathy and attention.

THE DAILY WORLD.

The *Daily World* is the most complete Commercial and News Paper published in America. United with the *Courier & Enquirer*, and preserving all the commercial news and other distinctive features of that journal, it has become the principal advertising medium of the New York Auctioneers, Shipping Merchants, and business men, generally.

Its Commercial and Market Reports, together with its Reports of all Importations, Foreign and Domestic, and of Exports, and of Foreign and Domestic Ship News, are full, reliable, and give what no business man can do without.

Besides these peculiar features, it is unsurpassed in the fullness of its political and miscellaneous news, its correspondence, &c., &c. It is printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than any two-cent daily.

No Sunday edition is printed, and a vigilance watch will be kept over its columns, excluding everything unfit for family reading.

Terms per annum, Six Dollars; Four copies to one address, Twenty Dollars.

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For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

The *Semi-Weekly World* is a large quarto sheet, same size as the daily, containing all its news, correspondence, mimicry, and editorials, its commercial and original news, and always a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. Its cattle market and provision reports make it highly valuable to every farmer.

Three dollars per annum; two copies to one address, Five Dollars; four copies to one address, Eleven Dollars.

To foreigners, Two dollars per year.

For a club of twenty copies, a copy of the daily for one year.

For a club of fifty copies, the daily

Weekly, and Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The *Weekly World* contains all the editorials and the most important of all the news matter contained in the daily edition, together with a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. In no other weekly paper published in this country are there found such full commercial and market reports and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial matter and variety of miscellaneous reading, as in the *Weekly World*.

Price, two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, Five Dollars; twenty copies, Twenty Dollars. Clergymen can receive the Weekly, single copy, at one dollar a year. Single copies Five Cents. Published on Thursdays.

For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, the Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

For a club of fifty copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of two hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of three hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of four hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of five hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of six hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of seven hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of eight hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of nine hundred copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of one thousand copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of one thousand and one copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of one thousand and two copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

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For a club of one thousand and twenty-one copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

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For a club of one thousand and twenty-three copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

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Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 3.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

NUMBER 6.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PEATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

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" One year, -	15.00
" One-fourth column, 3 months, -	10.00
" "	

Miscellaneous Department.
From *Arthur's Home Magazine*.

The Loyal Lover.

BY KATE SOUTHERLAND.

"How shall I decide, Aunt Lucy? I cannot accept both?" The young lady, who was beautiful, affected a nonchalant air, and laughed a fleeting laugh. The smile did not dwell long around her lips, but faded away, leaving a sober expression on her countenance.

"It is not often, Ella, that a young girl has two offers of marriage at once, and from men with such equal claims to her regard," replied the aunt. "The choice, however, is yours alone."

"But, how shall I decide, Aunt Lucy? In the nature of things one is more fitted for my husband than the other. How shall I determine on which side the fitness lies?"

"What says your heart?"

The young lady did not answer immediately. She was looking down into her heart.

"That ought to decide," said Aunt Lucy.

"But it does not." Ella lifted her calm eyes from the floor, and looked steadily at her aunt.

"You do not show much excitement, Maids; while deliberating an offer of marriage, are not wou to be so cool and business-like."

"If a maiden is ever cool and self-possessed in her life, it should be when so deliberating. For lack of being so, how many are led to commit the most fatal of errors."

"My inference is," said the aunt, "that your heart is not very deeply interested in either of the young men."

"I am not blindly in love; that is certain," was replied. "Both offer come unexpectedly."

"Scarcely so to me," remarked the aunt. "I have seen, for some time, that Mr. Andrews was a lover; and you must have had less than a maiden's usual penetration not to have perceived it likewise."

I have also seen, that Mr. Floyd was doing all in his power to win your favor."

"They have certainly been most attentive. And I will own, that, of all my acquaintances, they stand highest in my regard. Still, my heart is yet in my own keeping; though one of them, I think, will be my choice."

"There should be no choice without love," said Aunt Lucy.

"And there will be none. First, however, I must decide between the two young men. One of them must be unconditionally rejected, and the other encouraged. I will act no double part."

"How will you decide?"

"My mind is not clear. I want your help."

"There must be a closer observation of the young men."

"Yes. I see that."

"What response did you make to Mr. Andrews?"

"I told him, with as much calmness as I could assume, that before answering in a matter involving so much, I must have time for deliberation."

"Did you say that his offer was wholly unexpected?"

"No."

"Did he seem disappointed at your failure to respond, at once, in the affirmative?"

"Yes. That was plain. His face, which had flushed, paled. He seemed to be thrown back upon himself. I felt for his position; but could not give the hope sought."

"You promised a reply?"

"Yes."

"How then did you part?"

"He said that he would call upon me again to-morrow evening; and I bowed my assent."

"And so you parted."

"Yes."

"Mr. Floyd proposes by letter?"

"Yes. And says he will be here on the same evening."

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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, March 27, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No office can be taken or occupied in communication, unless it is a newspaper or public office, must be accompanied with the name of the owner, and all articles containing political interest, facts within a paper sheet, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. McKeon is our authorized agent in Peoria. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

BOUNDS & LAMINARS are our authorized agents in Chicago—135 Randolph street.

JOY, COKE & CO are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATHEWS & ABBOTT are our authorized agents for New York City—225 Broadway.

What are we Fighting For?

We have never had any doubt as to the ultimate result of the present war, whatever may have been our opinion of the manner in which it has been prosecuted. We have thought from the beginning that Slavery—the cause of the war—or the Government must fail in the struggle, and have waited very patiently for the issuing of the Proclamation that would blot it from existence. Evidently the day is not far distant when this must be done, if for no other than a military necessity—that of saving the Union. Already has the President taken a step in the right direction, by recommending that Congress offer "pecuniary aid to those States who may abolish slavery." Congress has also passed a law prohibiting the officers of our army and navy "from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from persons to whom such labor is due." To the friends of freedom throughout the land these are cheering omens. This godly rebellion has already cost us millions of treasure and many valuable lives, and still it remains unchecked. There yet must be hard fought battles, and much blood necessarily spilt. As our armies advance Southward, instead of finding a large portion of the inhabitants loyal—as has all along been predicted would be the case—we find them nearly unanimous for the Southern cause. At Nashville our troops are openly insulted by men, women and children, who seem to be allowed to indulge in their secession propensities to their hearts' content, without let or hinderance. If such is the feeling of the people of Tennessee, what can we expect from the inhabitants of the Gulf States. Certainly, nothing better. It is evident, from the state of feeling existing South, that extreme measures must be taken, or a standing army stationed there to keep the people in subjection. In our opinion, there is no disputing this fact. What then, must be done? Abolish slavery, rendering pecuniary aid to those States who see proper to do so by their own free will, and thus at once and forever put an end to the war and the vexed Slavery question. As long as Slavery exists, just so long will there be war between the two sections of country. Freedom and slavery can never live peacefully together. The "irrepressible conflict" will wage until either Freedom or Slavery are overthrown.

And if the present war does not settle the slavery question, and settle it permanently—by abolishing it—we would like to know what good will result from a further prosecution of it? And we would further like to be informed as to its object? Some may answer that its only object is to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws—to bring back our erring brothers and convince them of their wrong. But we are one of those—by some termed Abolitionists—who believe that the South, with the accursed system of slavery, can never be brought back into the Union, and that the only salvation of the country depends upon doing away at once and forever with the "divine institution." Then, and not till then, can the south be returned to her allegiance, and be made to adhere steadfastly to it. And the people, if we read popular opinion at the North correctly, will never consent to her coming back in any other way.

Let slavery be once rooted from our soil, and we have no fears for the future of our country. If it is not done, who can tell to what degradation the slave oligarchy of the South will yet subject us as a nation.

Let us all hope that the President will be sustained in the policy marked out in his recent message, that slavery will soon be destroyed, and our country permanently restored to peace and prosperity.

Business in town, on account of the bad state of the roads, has been quite dull during the past week.

A Traitor's Reward.

The Philadelphia Press says that Frank Buchanan, who was in command of the Merrimac, and killed in the great fight in Hampton Roads, was a grandson of Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, captain Frank Buchanan held the responsible post of commandant of the Washington navy yard, and was surrounded by a nest of young Southern officers. One of his daughters married an officer attached to the yard, and all the Cabinet officers attended the wedding, little dreaming that Buchanan was at heart a traitor.

On the day the Massachusetts regiment was attacked in Baltimore, this deceitful rebel and his newly fledged son-in-law sent in their resignations and immediately left the city. Finding Maryland did not need, he sent a piteous appeal to the Secretary of the Navy to be restored to his command, but his applications was spurned by the President. After spending a few months in that State, he sought employment in the Secession kingdom, and was received with open arms.

PERIODICALS.—Godey for April—always a welcome guest—is received, and upon examination more than sustains its previous good reputation. It is literally running over with sparkling gems for the ladies, none of whom should be without it. Just think of it ladies—the March and April numbers contain patterns of *party spring dresses*, besides engravings—of which the April number contains *seventy-eight*—useful receipts and instructive and interesting reading matter. Certainly Mr. Godey is entitled to all the praise bestowed upon him by the press and ladies of the nation.

Peterson is also on hand for April, and is worthy of especial notice. Its fashion plates, engravings, receipts, etc., alone are worth its subscription price, setting aside its stories, and other miscellaneous reading. We know of no other magazine better worth \$2.00 than Peterson, and advise all who can to send for it at once.

Arthur, for April, a great favorite with the ladies, is received. It contains its usual number of engravings, fashion plates, and patterns of various descriptions, and is not behind its contemporaries in everything that goes to make up a good magazine. Price \$2.00 per year.

TOWN ELECTION.—The annual town election takes place on Tuesday the first of April next, at which time the following officers are to be elected: Three Supervisors; a Town Clerk; Town Treasurer; Assessor; one Justice of the Peace; two Constables; and three Overseers of Highways.

We trust the people of Tennessee, what can we expect from the inhabitants of the Gulf States. Certainly, nothing better. It is evident, from the state of feeling existing South, that extreme measures must be taken, or a standing army stationed there to keep the people in subjection. In our opinion, there is no disputing this fact. What then, must be done? Abolish slavery, rendering pecuniary aid to those States who see proper to do so by their own free will, and thus at once and forever put an end to the war and the vexed Slavery question. As long as Slavery exists, just so long will there be war between the two sections of country. Freedom and slavery can never live peacefully together. The "irrepressible conflict" will wage until either Freedom or Slavery are overthrown.

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We are indebted to Hon. M. S. Wilkinson for valuable public documents. Hon. Cyrus Aldrich and Hon. H. M. Rice, also have our thanks for similar favors.

The toll bridge at this place, which has been free to the public during the winter, was closed last week, and people are now compelled to "pay toll" when they wish to cross.

The Soldier's Aid Society has nearly completed its labors, and will soon have quite a quantity of hospital stores to send our sick and wounded soldiers.

We shall give a list of the articles manufactured, as soon as they are finished.

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News Items.

The relations of Franklin Buchanan, who commanded the rebel iron clad steamer, Merrimac, at the late fight, have written to his relatives in Washington, from Baltimore, that he is dead, and his body is to be brought to the old home- stead on the Eastern shore of Maryland for interment.

A movement is on foot relating to the impeachment of all those judges who have in any form, shape or manner aided or abetted the interests of secession. A member of Congress has now in his desk a resolution which he will offer at the first opportunity, to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into this matter of general impeachment, and report at an early date by bill or otherwise.

The Clothing Inspection Board concluded its labors on the 17th, and submitted its report to the Quartermaster General. Over \$2,000,000 worth of clothing was condemned. The testimony revealed gross frauds perpetrated against the Government. These frauds are consequent upon collusion between the contractors and inspectors.

Governor Harris tried to save a lot of work at Nashville. He had it taken out a few miles to the Insane Asylum, and carefully packed away; and then around the building he had nicely put up little signs, reading "Insane Asylum; protect it for humanity's sake." Our troops first examined and then very carefully guarded it. There is said to be four or five hundred thousand pounds of the work.

Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith, who was killed on the frigate Congress, was a son of Commodore Joseph Smith, at the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at Washington. The father is a native of Massachusetts, and the son was born in Maine. He entered the service in 1841. The eldest son of the Commodore is also a Lieutenant in the Navy.

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0. Jennings Wise in the Character of Spy.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writing from Roanoke Island, on the 10th ult., says: A flag of truce from Elizabeth City with a communication from Gen. Wise, arrived to-day.

The body had been interred with several other dead rebels, and was disinterred by a number of the 1st battalion 5th R. I. Volunteers, directed by Captain Eddy, and delivered to his friends and removed to Elizabeth City. An incident during the disinterment of the remains of Capt. Wise throws some light on the spy system of the rebels, and illustrates the character of this bold and unscrupulous man.

As the body was disinterred and the soul hatched from the face, several of the Rhode Islanders exclaimed, "See here, Captain, this is the old euss that sold us paper and envelopes at Annapolis."

Captain Eddy scrutinized the features of the dead captain and acknowledged the identity of the performer in these two characters. "The men stated that on the day of their departure from the naval school grounds at Annapolis, an apparently old man, rather shabbily dressed, appeared on the grounds about the time they were busily engaged in striking their tents, selling letter paper and envelopes bearing showy Union devices."

They were amused by the peculiar appearance of the man and his inquisitive questions. He asked them where they were going, when they were going, and how many there were of them, which questions they were, of course, unable to answer. Maj. Wright came up soon after and urged the men to use all possible means in completing their preparations to embark. They replied that they were having a little fun with the "old chap" who was selling them paper.

Capt. Wise was in Annapolis, and within the naval school grounds about the time of the departure of the Burnside expedition. I have not the slightest doubt, nor have the officers who recognized it in remains, the old paper seller. It is such an adventure as a man of well known daring would be likely to undertake, the more especially as the destination of the expedition was pretty well known to Gen. Wise, who was in command of the Department of North Carolina. There was a double incentive for Governor Wise's son to ascertain the force to be opposed to his father.

The operations on land were briefly as follows:

Our troops landed twelve miles below Newbern, Gen. Reno's brigade in the advance. Most of our troops were anxious to land, that nearly every regiment jumped into the water and waded ashore, and the whole division was ashore in less than two hours.

After marching two miles they found a deserted rebel camp, with fires burning, and two rebel batteries unoccupied.

A breastwork was only passed, and the division bivouacked for the night, and early in the morning skirmishing began.

Foster's brigade, comprising Massachusetts' 24th, 25th, 26th and 23d, with the 10th Connecticut in reserve, were in line, and engaged a 20 gun battery of the rebels on their left flank, who showered grape, canister and shell upon them, also heavy musketry from their infantry.

The 21st brigade, comprising the 21st Massachusetts, 51st New York, 51st Pennsylvania, and 9th New Jersey, engaged on the left, a man from whom he purchased a silver watch at Caop Hicks, near Annapolis. Seldon, represented himself to be a Baltimorean, and was engaged in selling various kinds of jewelry. This is perhaps the most effective source of information the rebels possess.

The Women of Nashville and the Federal Soldiers.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives the following account of how Gen. Nelson intended to treat a secession woman, who, in her enthusiasm for the rebel chief, overran the Hampton Legion left Fredericksburg on the 12th, bound South. The line of the Rappahannock has been deserted by the rebels, and balloon reconnaissances from the rebels show no enemy within thirty miles.

Captain Worden, the hero of the unparallelled Naval engagement, is in Washington, and is the lion of the day. His eyes, which were injured by the flame of a shell explosion, are kept closely bandaged, and he is led from place to place. When he was introduced to Mr. Lincoln, the tears gushed from the President's eyes as he grasped his hand and exclaimed, "We owe to you, sir, the preservation of our navy. I cannot thank you enough."

The city of Newbern, N. C., the scene of Gen. Burnside's recent victory, is one of the principal seaport towns of that State. It is a port of entry, and was at one time the capital of the State. It is situated on the Neuse (pronounced Nus) river, at the confluence of the Trent, about fifty miles from Pamlico Sound. The river is so broad that upon the map it looks like part of, and the Southernmost extremity of Pamlico Sound. It has about 5,000 inhabitants, two banks, and three newspapers. A railroad connects it with Goldsboro, about sixty miles distant, on the railroad from Richmond to Charleston.

A terrible disaster befel the rebels in their evacuation of Columbus. The steamer Prince left that place on the 28th ult., crowded with rebel soldiers, on their way to Madrid. The boat was snagged and sunk in the chute, four miles above Hickman. She went down suddenly, the water being over her hurricane deck.

Seventy-five soldiers are known to have perished. She had also on board one hundred and ninety-six kegs of powder and considerable flour and other provisions.

The negative vote, thirty-one, was made up of nine from the slave States, and of the Northern Democracy voting nearly solid.

The vote from the slave States was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair of Mo., Blair of Va., Brown of Va., Clemonts of Tenn., Fisher of Del., and Whaley of Va.—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Crittenden of Ky., Crittenden of Ky., Dunlap of Ky., Hardin of Ky., Leary of Md., Wadsworth of Ky., and Wickliffe of Ky.—9.

Senate pressure for general McClellan's removal is very strong, but is still resisted at the White House.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Battle of Newbern.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUN-BOATS.

New York March 19.

The following are the details of the battle at Newbern:

Commander Rowan was in command of the fleet of gunboats, and had sixteen vessels, torpedoes and other rebel obstructions to overcome and pass, but surrounded all with but slight damage to only two of his fifteen vessels?

Two brigs, three barks and nineteen schooners were sunk by the rebels above two rebel batteries. The latter were silenced, the sunken vessels passed, and our flag hoisted over the silenced batteries, as our force went along. This was Saturday afternoon, and night closed in.

On Sunday morning a heavy fog set in but lifted, when our boats passed up safely and silenced Fort Thompson with its two heavy columbiads, then Fort Ellis with nine guns was captured after two hours of combat, and the rebels fled in a panic and our flag waved over another fort.

Only one fort was left to be engaged, and Northern would be at the mercy of the rebels having enough of the boats, of fire little if any resistance and fled.

Furniture! Furniture!!



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND

DEALERS IN

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DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDR BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enclosed Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Planning, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

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June 21, 1860.

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Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Jonesville.

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Geo. S. DUNLAP, Super.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Great Ticket Ag't. Mark HENRICKS, North Western Agent.

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Bonap. & Champlin, Freight Agents.

Wm. Jervis, Superintendent.

E. B. Baron, Great Ticket Agent.

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ALL THE NEWS will be found in the columns of The World, in every department of human ac-

tion, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, and COMMERCIAL,

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